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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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FIRST EDITION.

TILTON-BEECHER.

ore of Beach's Summing Up—He Will Finish To-morrow—Judge Neilson to Charge the Jury Next Week—Plaintiff's Counsel Will Move to Open the Case and Take the New Testimony.

NEW YORK, June 16.—At ten minutes ast eleven to-day, Mr. Beach continued s argument for the prosecution in the it of Theodore Tilton against Rev. Henry ard Beecher. Taking up Mrs. Tilton's traction letter, he said the word "inculating," used in the letter was not a oman's word, and did not belong to the raseology of the household. Mr. Beecher oes the same word in his letter of contri- n, and certainly persons could be dis- ished by their style of rhetoric. Mr. eecher testifies that Mrs. Tilton wrote the tter, but it was written at his dictation. she says Mr. Beecher wrote the tter and she copied it. When r. Beecher returned to Mr. Moulton's that ght, he told no one he had received the r rection, and if innocent how gladly and eerfully he would have gone into the resence of Tilton and told him of it. oulton was told by Beecher that Tilton d read to him a confession of Mrs. Til- n's charging him (Beecher) with having xual intercourse with her, and Mrs. Til- n wrote a letter to her husband, stating at she hoped her husband would be re- pented by a good woman as she had en misled by a good man. This was id of this man Beecher, whom the jury re asked to believe to be all that was oble and good.

Mr. Beach then reviewed the Catharine unt letter, in which Mrs. Tilton says to r husband: "Bless God with me for atharine Gaunt; and now I am prepared revoke the marriage vow, and keep it as e Savior desired—in the heart." The unsel followed by reading Mrs. Tilton's atement to Dr. Storrs, that Mr. Beecher, r friend and pastor, had made improper oposals to her, and solicited her to be- ome a wife to him with all that ntanic implied. After an analysis of her familiar points in the case, Mr. Beach id every effort at investigation into the atter was suppressed by Mr. Beecher ith the great power which he exercised that community. He never prosecuted e inquiry into it, but stamped it under s feet. There must have been some nsciousness of guilt which caused m to be silent, and labor to stifle the in- stigation. This man was to be judged cording to our knowledge of men and of s character, and when we found him inking in the darkest paths, we must pute to him the ordinary motive which owed the true criminal. When Mr. ehearde was on the stand the other side fused to ask him whether in 1870 he did t hear the confession of his sister with gard to her adultery with Beecher, and ere all these considerations to be over- looked? and were the remarks of ther side to overcome these views of the se? and was this man in his holy robes, s potentate of the pulpit, to overturn the rules by which the evidence is to be guided by the law? Mr. Beach then referred to the offer of e prosecution to admit Mrs. Tilton as a witness, and argued that this showed Beecher's disability to appear was an incapacity which uld be waived by both parties consent- g. If both sides had agreed to the ad- ission either of Mrs. Tilton or Mrs. eecher as a witness, there was no power hich could exclude their testimony. by was not Mrs. Tilton called? The ry must consider that she was a pure- hite and spotless woman in the eyes of eecher and Tilton. The jury would see at Mrs. Tilton dared not take the stand d with the name of her Maker on her s, deny the accusation which she had often repeated. Mr. Beecher d over and over again denied the fact of s improper connection with Mrs. Tilton, t counsel did not depend alone on oral stimony. He had written confessions d papers sustaining and upholding the al proofs, which must be taken not only llectively but also separately, and these ust be taken in connection with the charac- er of Mr. Beecher. Moulton, Tilton and rs. Moulton bear testimony to Beecher's nfessions of guilt to them, and Moulton d Woodruff testify that adultery was the urge talked about with General Tracy. d if this were so, Beecher was a for- orn man. Here the recess was taken.

After recess, Mr. Beach continued his gument, and took up the subject of the ter of contrition, or letter of apology. ther name, he said, was appropriate for e document. The question was whether r. Beecher's ideas at that time were rep- sented fairly by the paper. It was main- ined by some that this document was not od English, and could not have been ctated by a master of language like Mr. eecher. Well, opinions differed on this int. One of the most cultivated editors the city of New York, when this letter as read to him for the first time, ex- imed, "That is Beecher all over. akespeare might as well deny e authorship of Hamlet's soliloquy Mr. Beecher deny the authorship of that tter." He did not know that he could fute the charge that the letter was un- anmatical any better than by reading it. r. Beach quoted from one of Beecher's lecture-room talks" some remarks to the ect that extravagance of language was tural and justifiable at great crises of eling, and that at these moments men d not stand upon grammar or niceties of pression. It was not right though, Mr. echer said, to adapt to common circum- nces the language of those "paroxys- al moments." Here was that word "par- ysmal" again. Mr. Beach then quoted passage in the letter of apology refer- g to "that poor child, lying there with ded hands," and pointed out the cor- spondence between this description d a passage referring to Mrs. ilton in Mr. Beecher's statement. also quoted from the statement Mr. Beecher's description of the manner which he poured forth his soul to Moul- n like water, and then cited a passage in etter from Beecher to Moulton, in 1873, asking of his letter to Tilton (through him Moulton). Beecher, the jury would see, d not deny the authorship of the letter contrition in 1873. Mr. Evarts ridiculed e idea of a confession, Mr. Beach said, d declared that criminals did not con- ss. Counsel here quoted the celebrated ssage on the power of conscience in Mr. ebster's speech on the White murder al, in which he declared that there was resource for the guilty but confession or ieide, and that suicide was confession. The letters of February 7th, 1871, one to oulton and the other to Mrs. Tilton, from r. Beecher, were read to the jury, and unsel said: Why did Mr. Beecher fear vestigation, if he was so conscious of his nocence? What made Beecher write at Moulton was the best friend that was er given to a man in an emergency like is? Was not this almost a virtual con- sion on the part of Beecher? What made m write that Moulton was the best friend d ever gave a man, if he was not erving him in some way? Who s it was thus whole the subject his hand" and preventing m bursting on their heads, but Francis Moulton? Why did Mr. Beecher say mail the letter to Mrs. Tilton should be re- rned to him and not be permitted to mis- rry, if there was no secret in it? Coun- l then called attention to Mr. Beecher's ter of February, 1872, in which he stated at he was willing to step down and out that would serve their purposes. Mr. echer, said counsel, was willing to de- nd from his high position on account of e darkness which surrounded him. That n offering to abandon his great mission, ering himself a sacrifice, that Til- n might be helped and his wife d children saved! Counsel could t make this more emphatic or ap- aling to the sensibilities of the jury than language in which this letter was thed. What was there in it which led is great preacher to offer himself as a crifice to repair the injuries which he d done to a woman who had cast herself voluntarily upon his love? What was ere that caused Mr. Beecher to say that was living on the "ragged edge of re- orse and despair?" There must have en some reason that forced this strange t meaning expression from his lips, and t the other side tell us that it was ed by Mr. Beecher at ran- m, and was utterly without sense or eaning. Webster tells us that remorse the keen, piercing anguish caused by consciousness of guilt. Henry Ward echer, said the speaker, was penitent to God, but timid and lying toward his llow-men, and that was not the form of nitence which would save a man. This s the remorse Henry Ward Beecher felt. is friends might say, "People reverence ee; art thou not reclaiming lost souls?" d his language, in the letters, ve repented; I am great, but the bit- rness of death is on me, and my whole ing is tortured on the ragged edge of ath and despair." And when this an thus breaks out in the agony of his eat soul, was there no significance to be tached to it, and was this man, who ut- red these words to his God and the man he d offended—was he to be believed when said that he was entirely innocent of s charge?

The court here adjourned.

It was stated, during recess, that Mr. ach would not finish his address before riday afternoon, and in that case Judge dison said he would not charge the jury til Monday. It is now considered cer- in that Tilton's counsel will, at the con- sion of Mr. Beach's address, ask that e case be reopened for the admission of e newly discovered evidence.

A dangerous poison has recently been scovered to exist in the bamboo cane. he cavity at each joint contains a quanti- of small black fibrous matter, covered ith an almost imperceptible coating of ame, which contains the poison.

COLUMBUS.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION

Probabilities for To-day.

Diverse Views on Financial Questions

Sam Hunt and Sam Cary for Lieutenant Governor.

SPEECH TO THE YOUNG DEMOCRATS BY SUNSET COX.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

COLUMBUS, O., June 16, 1875.

The convention of the Democratic hosts to-morrow, for the purpose of nominating a State ticket and enunciating their political creed, promises to be unusually large and unusually turbulent. They have been coming into the city in considerable numbers for two or three days past, and now, on the eve of battle, the struggle for advantages of position is becoming furious.

On two things the hardest fight will take place before the Convention meets. These are the construction of the platform and the nomination of the candidate for Lieutenant Governor. These matters settled once, the others will be settled easily enough after the Convention meets. Senator Thurman, John G. Thompson, Judge Ranney, H. B. Payne and all the prominent Northern Ohio Democrats will be in the Convention to make their fight on the financial issues and in favor of resumption; while George H. Pendleton, General McCook, Colonel Vance, Bloss, of the *Enquirer*, and nearly all the Southern Ohio Democrats will insist on the expansion doctrine and unlimited currency. As it now stands, the probabilities are that the platform of last year, which was in favor of expansion, will be reaffirmed. Thurman, however, is making a strong fight and his great popularity with the people may enable him to triumph.

For the place of Lieutenant Governor, which has become a glittering prize now that Uncle William has set his eyes on the Presidency, there are two leading candidates from Cincinnati, Sam Hunt and Sam Cary—the latter the apostle of labor. Hunt comes up with the solid support of Cincinnati, while Cary has his strength in other parts of the State. There is a third candidate, in the person of Senator Reese, author of the amendment to the Adair liquor law of last winter, but it is not probable that he will stand any chance, unless the two Cincinnati aspirants resort to throat-cutting, when it is possible he may come in as a compromise. The other places on the ticket will doubtless be distributed by geographical considerations and to conciliate the foreign element among the voters.

The Supreme Judgship seems to lie between Judge Jefferson Palmer, of Trumbull, Judge John Clark, of Columbiana, and Judge Ashburn, of Clermont county.

The State Treasurership, it seems likely at this time, will be given to either J. B. Harrison, of Harrison county, or John Schriener, of Meigs, the latter being a prominent German in the Southeast.

Baber, of Columbus, expects reward for long party labors, in the Attorney Generalship.

Eshelman, of Wayne county, has seemingly a walk-over for State Auditor. Conjectures on other candidates are vain at this time.

Hon. S. S. Cox, formerly of this city, but now of New York, delivered a political address here this evening to the Young Men's Democratic Club of this city, to-night, to an immense audience.

By Associated Press.1]

There are seven candidates for State Auditor, E. M. Green, of Shelby, and E. B. Eshelman, of Wayne, being the most prominent. There are five candidates for Treasurer, nine for Attorney General and four for Supreme Judge.

There has been much talk about the platform, and from all these crude suggestions the indications are that it will in substance adopt the financial plank of last year, will declare that the Democratic party made the Constitution and free schools and will cherish and defend them, will declare against a third term and the Union of Church and State.

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

Seventh Annual Meeting in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—The President called the Board to order at 10 A. M., and stated that at a meeting of the Executive Council, last night, Charles Randolph was unanimously re-elected Secretary and Treasurer of the National Board.

Applications for admission to the Board were received from the Boards of Trade of Davenport, Iowa, Cincinnati and others, and the Merchant's Exchange of St. Louis. Referred to the Committee on Credentials, which, subsequently reported that they had approved the credentials of the Davenport Board of Trade, and Waldo M. Potter, its delegate, took his seat. Delegates of the New York Board of Trade were permitted to take seats and join in the debate, but not to vote.

The requests of the following bodies that they have permission to withdraw from the National Board of Trade, were granted: Merchant's Exchange of St. Louis, Cincinnati Board of Trade and the Boards of Trade of Salem, Buffalo and Oswego.

The resolution memorializing Congress to establish a Bureau of Internal Improvement, analogous to the Coast Survey, to make preliminary surveys and suggest a comprehensive and thorough system of improvements, was taken up.

The Board adjourned yesterday pending the following substitute: "That all internal improvements made by the Government should be strictly national in their character and not otherwise, and be made in the order of their importance to the people of the whole Union."

Mr. Bayard, of Baltimore, moved the reconsideration of the vote by which the substitute was place on its final passage. After discussion, Mr. Bayard withdrew his motion to reconsider, and moved that the substitute be laid on the table. Agreed to.

The subject of the improvement of the Mississippi river levees was indefinitely postponed, after Mr. Covington, of Cincinnati, said he thought the Federal Government had no more to do with the levees of the Mississippi than with the Jersey Flats.

The subject of the reduction of, and uniformity in postal rates was referred to a special committee consisting of Mr. Henry, of New York, Holton, of Milwaukee, and Eggleston, of Cincinnati.

The fifth subject, favoring the establishment of a postal telegraph, was referred to the Committee on Postage Rates.

The sixth proposition, of uniformity in weights and measures, was taken up, and the following resolution adopted:

Resolved, That the Government at Washington be requested to invite the governments of Great Britain and Continental Europe to appoint commissioners to meet in consultation with a like commission to be appointed by the President of the United States.

Resolved, That the antique way of measuring by cubics, should, when practicable, be substituted by measure by weight.

The seventh proposition, requesting Congress to amend the Shipping act of 1872 and the fifteenth proposition, "the United States steamboat law," were considered together and it was resolved that Congress be memorialized to pass an act creating a commission to report a bill with reference to the enactment of a general shipping act and for other purposes.

A communication was received from Barton Able, President of the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis, stating that that body would not withdraw from the National Board. On motion the resolution authorizing the withdrawal of the St. Louis Merchant's Exchange was reconsidered and voted down.

The subject of an amendment to the act of 1851, relative to collisions on rivers, was discussed and referred to the Executive Committee.

Evils and abuses in the transportation business, was the next subject discussed. On motion, the subject of bills of lading was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Bayard, Meisinger and Grosvenor. The subject of rates of transportation was referred to a special committee, viz., Messrs. Thorbough, Eggleston, Levi, Edson and Potter.

The succeeding proposition was that submitted by the Board of Trade of Mobile, proposing that the National Government shall open, without delay, uninterrupted water communication between the Tennessee river and the deep waters of Mobile bay.

Mr. Price, of Mobile, advocated the proposition in an address of great length, in which he urged that it was of national importance as much as for any local benefit. This gentleman also offered a substitute for the original resolution, providing that instead of the Government superintending or paying for the proposed watercourse, the Board of Trade should declare for its expediency, the enterprise then to be conducted by private capital.

Messrs. Hayes and Bayard opposed the whole project as one in which the Government should not interfere. A motion by Mr. Bayard, to indefinitely postpone the subject, was agreed to.

The next proposition was an amendment to the National Banking law, submitted by the Board of Trade of Chicago. After a brief discussion, the resolution was submitted to a vote and lost.

After various amendments to the Constitution of the National Board, the Convention adjourned, to reassemble at a quarter past nine to-morrow morning, to visit in a body the new Masonic temple. The proposition relative to the resumption of specie payments, submitted by the Philadelphia Board of Trade, has been made the special order of business for to-morrow.

FROM THE FAR NORTHWEST.

The Dignitaries of Winnepeg—The Catholic and Protestant Denominations—The Right Man in the Right Place—Long Winters—The Active Grasshopper—Strange Religious Mixture—Annexation.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

DULUTH, June 12, 1875.

The dignitaries about Winnepeg are the Governor of the Province, the Chief Justice, the United States Consul and Archbishop Taché. Governor Morris is a very agreeable gentleman, and possesses considerable ability. While at the Gubernatorial mansion, he told me he had just received a request from the Sioux, who took refuge in Manitoba after committing such horrible outrages in Minnesota in 1863, to supply them with seeds and farming utensils, as they desired to commence to cultivate the lands allotted to them by the Canadian Government.

In company with the United States Consul, I crossed the river to St. Boniface to pay my respects to the Archbishop, but he was absent; but I visited the Cathedral, convent and Archbishop's residence. The Cathedral, as well as the Archbishop's house, is a large building on the banks of the Red river, and is constructed of a very fine stone, which is abundant about thirty miles below.

In connection with the church here is a school or college, where all the higher branches are taught. The students, who are principally half breeds, all wore moccasins and received us formally in a semi-circle, after which they entertained us with singing and music on the piano. The female portion of the school is in charge of the "Grey Nuns," an order I never met before.

Bishop Taché is quite a noted character in this country, and is generally credited with furnishing the brain for the Riel rebellion. He is a zealous propagator of Catholicism, and has already acquired immense tracts of land for his church, and I am told he has 20,000 acres in one body in this parish of St. Boniface. There is no doubt that there is a tremendous effort being made by the Roman Church to gain the ascendency in this country, as some fifty priests and nuns have gone there within the last month.

While I am no lover of Catholicism, I do admire the zeal and self-denying spirit of its devotees. This zeal is not only manifested in Canada, but an officer in our army who has spent a great many years on our Western frontier told me that at nearly every post a priest would present himself and ask for a room in which to hold confessional, and would uniformly be present on pay day to collect money. While Protestantism is wasting its money in erecting costly churches in the East, Catholicism is sowing its seed in the Great West. In Canada the Catholics, however, have "foemen worthy of their steel," and scarcely visit any post, however remote and isolated, without meeting a Wesleyan missionary. Governor Morris told me that the best Indians he ever saw were those at the Wesleyan missions.

Hon. J. W. Taylor, United States Consul at Winnepeg, is probably the most popular man in the Province, and I never saw a better illustration of "the right man in the right place." He is a Minnesotan, and has lived on the frontier for many years. He is their speaker at all their gatherings, and speaks on Dominion Day and on the Fourth of July, and on the Queen's birthday, and, finally, the 22d of February, and with the same acceptability. He should be appointed for life.

The drawbacks this country are the long winters, the flooding of the country in the spring, the drought in the summer, the worm and the grasshoppers. I asked a "Sister" how long she had lived in this country, and she said seventy-two years. She remarked, "You have a fine country." "Yes," she said, "we have a fine country, a good climate, fertile soil, but there are so many drawbacks that we have no heart to plant anything; one year the drought, another the worm, and then again the grasshopper, and all our labor seems in vain."

During my visit there the country was alive with grasshoppers, and the people were much discouraged.

In a few years this neighborhood will present a strange religious anamoly. The river divides Winnepeg from St. Boniface, and the religious character is as distinct as though there is between any two cantons in Switzerland; while a few miles back of Winnepeg the Methodists are forming a community as separate and distinct.

My visit was a very pleasant one, and I was treated with great kindness, alike by Catholic and Protestant. I would also advise all who visit Winnepeg to call on the Governor, the United States Consul and the sisters at St. Boniface.

The last session of Parliament passed an act organizing a new Province to be called the Province of Sas-kat-cha-wan, with seat of government at Fort Pelly, about three hundred miles west of Winnepeg, and the machinery of the government will soon be in running order.

The opening of that country will afford a market for the products of Minnesota and other Western States, as all their supplies and farming implements must necessarily come from here. After awhile they will be ready for annexation, and will come into our hands like ripe apples. God speed the day. A. P. H.

TEXAS.

McNeeley's Raid on the Raiders.

NEW ORLEANS, June 16.—The body of McMahon, a school teacher, was found near Mesquite parish on Sunday. His head, arms and legs were severed from his body. One of the raiders killed by McNeeley's men had on McMahon's clothes. This fact will be established by affidavits. The result of McNeeley's fight is thirteen Mexicans killed and one wounded. It improves upon investigation. McNeeley's company is encamped near the point where the railroad crosses Resaca de la Palma. Cortina's followers are very mad at the defeat of the raiders by McNeeley, and swear they will have three for one. Some of the recaptured cattle belong to men living more than two hundred miles from the Rio Grande. The stock in Western Texas is very much scattered for want of attention, herdmen fearing the Mexican raiders. A reported fight between rancheros and cattle thieves, and the killing of Captain Fogles, of Cortina's force, was not verified.

THE COAL MINERS.

Resumption Continues in Luzerne County—General Joy Among the Miners.

WILKESBARRE, June 16.—Resumption in this region is a fact, notwithstanding the efforts of a few leaders, yesterday and to-day, to undo what was accomplished on Monday. To-morrow the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Company's works at Ashley will be started with a force of 225 men, and others will begin operations soon. The miners openly proclaim their joy at this unexpected turn in affairs. The strike has caused a loss to this region of fully ten million dollars. It is likely that some of the leaders of the strike will be refused work.

A meeting of miners of the Susquehanna Coal Company was held at Nanticoke last night. They state that Mr. Stickney wished to reduce their pay more than ten per cent., and they voted unanimously not to go to work as long as he persists in this demand. They will resume at a reduction of ten per cent. upon last year's prices.

POLITICAL.

Ohio.

STATE SENATORIAL CONVENTION IN TWELFTH DISTRICT.

COLUMBUS, June 15.—The Senatorial Convention of the Twelfth district met here to-day and nominated William Miller, of Columbus, for State Senator. A large number of delegates are already here for the State Democratic Convention to-morrow.

State.

The Democrats of Adams county nominated the following excellent ticket June 14: Sheriff—Joseph Spangler; Clerk of the Courts—Abraham King; Register and Recorder—Nathaniel Miller; Treasurer—Charles Zeigler; Commissioners—J. E. Teas, John Nunemacker; Director of the Poor—Joseph Gelbach; Auditors—W. Howard Dicks, Jacob Bream; Coroner—Dr. H. W. Lefever. Delegates to State Convention, Hon. W. McSherry, Senatorial, and Isaac Hereter, Esq., and E. W. Stahle, Esq., Representative.

Notice to Steinway Purchasers.

The demand for those $450 and $500 Steinways has been so extraordinary that the Messrs. H. Kleber & Bro., the Steinway agents, completely sold out a large stock of them last week, and have been compelled to telegraph to the factory for a fresh supply. They have just arrived, and purchasers are requested to make early application if they desire for the small sum of from $400 to $500 the best piano the world ever produced—a piano which will outlast two of any other make, and which, at that reasonable amount, surpasses any $1,000 Piano made by any other firm. No other pianos can be called first-class by the side of the Steinway. Mr. Florence Kramer, 177 Liberty street, writes: "We have used a Steinway piano for nineteen years, and it is now as sweet toned as ever. If you desire a fine piano or one of the unrivalled Burdett Organs, all warranted for ten years, an old, sterling house like Kleber's is the safest to deal with, as these gentlemen are above the common practice of sharp tricks and misrepresentations.

Strawberry Festival

To-night at the Central Presbyterian Church, Smithfield street, near Sixth avenue.

THE Irish Flour.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

President Grant Expected in the Capital Next Week—A Cabinet Meeting of Importance Then to be Held—General Bristow Declines the Boston Dinner—No Cabinet Officer to Celebrate Bunker Hill—The New Treasurer Arrives in the City—Troublesome Tramps in the Rural Districts—Talk of a Vigilance Committee.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16, 1875.

The President to Return Next Week.

Since the President's departure for Long Branch, unimportant papers requiring his signature have been transmitted to him for that purpose. Certain matters necessitating his personal presence here have, however, been accumulating and he will return next week, or about the last of the month, to attend them. While he is here a Cabinet meeting will be held, at which some measures of importance, which it is not now proper to speak of, will be considered.

Bristow Declines the Boston Dinner.

Secretary Bristow has been compelled, by the pressure of official business, to decline the dinner tendered to him by the merchants of Boston. General Bristow had expected to attend the Bunker Hill centennial celebration, but he will not be able to leave Washington this week.

No Cabinet Officers at Bunker Hill.

None of the other members of the Cabinet are now in the city. Several of them have promised to visit Boston at this time, but it is now understood that none of them will be there.

The New Treasurer,

Mr. New, has arrived in Washington and will remain until he assumes the duties of his office on the first *proximo*. He is to have a consultation with General Spinner as to the proper arrangements for counting the Treasury funds before they are handed over to him. The counting of the funds will occupy at least ten days.

Troublesome Tramps in the Country.

The people in the rural districts adjacent to this city are suffering so much from tramps, both white and colored, that they are seriously agitating the propriety of inaugurating a vigilance committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16, 1875.

POSTOFFICE BOOKS REQUIRED IN COURT.

Acting Postmaster General Marshall was served with a summons to-day, to bring into court all the books and papers relating to fraudulent mail contracts, to be used in the trial of J. J. Hinds. He informed the Judge that it would need two or three wagons to bring the books to court, whereupon the Judge said he would remit the defense to designate the particular books and papers required.

SECRETARY OF THE SIOUX COMMISSION.

John S. Collins, post trader at Fort Laramie, has been appointed Secretary of the Sioux Commission, in place of Joe W. Dwyer.

REPORT ON THE CHICAGO CUSTOM HOUSE.

The report of Gen. W. S. Smith, George B. Post and O. W. Norcross, the Commission appointed by Secretary Bristow to examine the condition of the new Custom House building at Chicago, was submitted to the Secretary to-day. The Sec etary declined to make any statement in regard to the conclusions reached by the Commission. He requested Mr. Potter to prepare his report on the same subject and submit it as early as possible, in addition to examining that in connection with the report of the Commission he will decide what shall be done in the matter. Mr. Potter will have his report ready for the consideration of the Secretary of the present week. It is said that the Commission recommends the demolition of the present structure and the erection of one upon new foundations.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Agreement Perfected Between the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—The Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad this morning approved the basis of agreement which the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad entered into in New York on Friday last, and telegraphed their action to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. It is understood that the agreement is for a period of ten years, the companies to agree upon moderate rates between all competing points, which will be maintained by both. The contract can only be terminated by a resolution of the respective boards. A special committee is to be appointed by each board, to whom shall be referred all matters of difference, if any, that may arise relative to the practical working of the agreement, and with power to adjust all complaints between the companies. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company opens its lines between Philadelphia and New York to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad on the same terms that other connecting railroads at Philadelphia. This agreement, it is believed, will be of a permanent character. It is understood that the details of the agreement will not be published.

BALTIMORE, June 16.—The Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, at a special meeting to-day, ratified the basis of settlement agreed to by the President Scott and Vice President King, making a single amendment, which it is expected will meet the approval of the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Both parties admit to having lost heavily in through freight and passenger business, but Mr. Garrett's friends say that where they were taking his life's blood was in stealing a good portion of his coal trade. By branch roads, which had just been completed previous to the war, Mr. Scott was enabled to tap the coal trade at Fredericktown, Penn., at the terminus of the Broad Top Mountain road, near the Maryland line, and at Connellsville, near Pittsburgh, the latter place being very important, and its trade yielding a large revenue. Indeed, it is claimed that nowhere along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio road where trade could be stolen has Col. Scott lost the opportunity to weaken his opponent.

Notice to Baltimore and Ohio Bondholders.

BALTIMORE, June 16.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to-day notifies holders of its first mortgage bonds due the first of July, 1875 (?), that it will pay the remainder of this loan, $838,250, originally $1,128,500, at any date in advance of maturity, with interest to date; payment to be made on presentation at the office of the Treasurer in Baltimore.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 16, 1875.

REGATTA OF THE YACHT CLUB.

The annual regatta of the New York Yacht Club was sailed to-day, over the usual course, a distance of about forty miles. A novel feature of the race was a contest between the steam yachts Idral, Lookout and Sarline, which was won by the latter in two hours, fifty-two minutes and thirty seconds. The prize for the first-class schooner yachts, was taken by the Palmer, in five hours, twenty-one minutes and forty-eight seconds. The prize for second-class schooners, was won by the Comet, in five hours, twenty-seven minutes and fifty-six seconds. The Vision won the first-class sloop prize, and the Madcap the second. The keel yachts Acchis Alarm, Rambler and Wanderer sailed for the subscription cup, which was won by the latter.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Verdict Against the Memphis Express Robbers.

MEMPHIS, June 16.—The jury in the case of the express robbers to-day returned a verdict sentencing Matt. Morris and Ed. Johnson to twenty-one years; Henry Johnson, colored, twenty years, and John Woods to ten years' imprisonment at hard labor in the penitentiary. It is said that eight of the jurors were in favor of hanging Morris and Ed. Johnson.

Murder in Terre Haute.

CINCINNATI, June 16.—The *Gazette's* Terre Haute special says that Edward Jenkins, a dissolute young man, shot and killed Henry Martin, a young farmer with whom he quarreled yesterday. Jenkins fled, but was captured. There are threats of lynching him.

How a Newark Wife Crusaded.

NEWARK, N. J., June 16.—Captain Joe. Green was fatally stabbed last evening by a Mrs. Murray, who accused him of leading her husband to drink.

A Detroit Gentleman Inquired For.

DETROIT, June 16.—Harvey D. Winsor, one of the promoters of the Utah Winsor Mining Company, and interested in other speculations, is out of town and his whereabouts is anxiously desired by persons holding his notes for amounts variously stated at from $30,000 to $50,000, and on which it is alleged the names of several prominent citizens have been forged.

Cincinnati Postmaster Arrested for Libel.

CINCINNATI, June 16.—Postmaster Wahle was yesterday arrested by the late cashier of the postoffice, Charles Turner, for libel, in charging the latter with withholding pay of the employees. Wahle gave bonds for his appearance next Monday.

BUNKER HILL.

BOSTON'S RECEPTION OF SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND VISITORS.

Hearty Welcome to Southern Military Companies.

Fifth Maryland Regiment Decorates the Soldiers' Monument

And Takes a Flag From Bank's Old Division.

PUBLIC GREETINGS BY MAYOR COBB AND GOVERNOR GASTON.

Fraternal Speeches From North and South—The Centennial Era of Patriotism and Good Will Universally Recognized.

BOSTON, June 16.—To-day has been given up to the reception of visiting military bodies, and from early morning the streets have been alive with gay uniforms, and resonant with the stirring strains of martial music. The people of Boston, with much of the enthusiasm of the war period, have given themselves over to hospitality and have welcomed the military and civic bodies with an ardor quite in unison with the patriotic spirit of the day. Forgetting the differences of the past, the crowds who thronged the principal streets through which the visiting military paraded on their way to the hotels, bestowed the heartiest applause on the men from the South, and a wave of cheers swept along the masses crowded on the sidewalks and counting the Treasury funds before they are handed over to him. The counting of the funds will occupy at least ten days.

The arrival of the Norfolk Artillery, escorting as their guest General Fitz Hugh Lee, afforded the gratifying spectacle of the people of Boston paying an ovation to an ex-Confederate officer. General Lee bowed again and again as applause greeted him on every corner.

The tattered flag of a Pennsylvania regiment, as it passed up State street, was also saluted with rounds of applause, and the spectacle of such an em of reunion and fellowship was one never to be forgotten.

A formal reception was given to the different military organizations at Columbus Square, Hon. Josiah Quinty making the address of welcome. General John C. Simons, of Charleston, S. C., responded, promising that henceforth and forever Massachusetts and South Carolina should be one and inseparable for the perpetuity of the Union. Both men were cheered. He received with rounds of cheers. At the conclusion of the addresses the band played "Dixie."

The Fifth Maryland Regiment was received on the Common by Governor Gaston. While the review was in progress the Norfolk Blues marched within the inclosure, and rounds and rounds of applause, and after being formally presented to the Governor and staff by Major Follett, they also passed in review.

The Fifth Maryland Regiment, during the afternoon, proceeded, as a tribute to Massachusetts' dead soldiers, a magnificent floral design, which was placed on the soldiers' and sailors' monument at Charlestown, by the commanding officer of the regiment, Col. J. Stricker Jenkins. There had been no publicity whatever given to this affair, and when the line was formed at camp the command was ordered to fall in without being informed where they would march to. The regiment was then without escort, and marched to Charlestown, their appearance exciting curiosity in the streets. They were drawn up at the soldiers' monument. After bringing the command to parade rest, Col. Jenkins received from a florest a beautiful and costly shield, composed of white and pink flowers, about six feet in height, and placed it on the face of the monument, the marine band playing a dirge. Across the shield was the motto, arranged in flowers, "Maryland's tribute to Massachusetts." Several thousand persons had been attracted to the monument after the regiment was drawn up, and were naturally gratified at this touching tribute so gracefully and modestly paid to the Massachusetts dead. After this impressive ceremony, the Fifth reformed in line and marched to the Common, where one of the distinguishing features of the day's ceremonies was the presentation of a flag to the Fifth Maryland Regiment by Post 7, Grand Army of the Republic, and the veterans of General Banks's Division of the Army of the Potomac. The presentation speech was made by General N. P. Banks.

Col. Jenkins responded for the regiment, and in the course of his remarks said: "This standard will be received with enthusiasm by our people, as tangible evidence of your brotherly love, and henceforth, under its protecting folds, as in the days of the Revolution, Massachusetts and Maryland will be found shoulder to shoulder."

The Mayor's reception, in Music Hall tonight, was a grand affair. Welcoming speeches were made by Mayor Cobb and Governor Gaston, which were responded to by Colonel Andrews, of South Carolina, and General Fitz Hugh Lee, of Virginia. The speeches abounded with expressions of good will, and were received with storms of applause. The men threw their hats into the air and veiled themselves hoarse, while the ladies in the galleries waved their handkerchiefs and clapped their hands in patriotic fervor. Speeches were also made by Vice President Wilson and Generals Sherman, Burnside and Kilpatrick, after which an informal levee was held by the Mayor.

The festival of Richmond Commandery No. 2, Knights Templar, was one of the most interesting features of the day. There are 75,000 strangers in the city to-night, many of them without shelter, and hundreds of them are sleeping on the grass of Boston Common.

ECLECTIC PHYSICIANS.

National Convention at Springfield Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., June 16.—The National Convention of Eclectic Physicians, in convention to-day, decided on Washington, D. C., as the place for the next meeting, and the second Tuesday in June as the time. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, B. J. Stowe, of New York; First Vice President, R. W. Geddes, of Massachusetts; Second Vice President, O. H. P. Schomaker, of Iowa; Third Vice President, A. R. Woodward, of Pennsylvania; Treasurer, James Anton, of Ohio; Secretary, O. L. Clark, of Chicago; Corresponding Secretary, G. C. Pilser, of Missouri.

Heavy Failure at Quebec.

MONTREAL, June 16.—The *Star* of to-day says the firm of Bennett, Benson & Co., of Quebec, have suspended, with liabilities estimated at $1,042,000, distributed as follows: Union Bank $170,000, Quebec Bank $235,000, Bank of Montreal $250,000, National Bank $25,000, Stadacona Bank $20,000 and J. G. Ross $92,000. The above figures are not regarded as altogether correct, and the liabilities will probably amount to a great deal more than the sum named.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day—Stationary or falling barometer, northwest winds, warmer and clear weather.

The Prussian Diet closed yesterday.

The Western Base Ball Club, of Keokuk, has disbanded.

The Athletics, of Philadelphia, yesterday beat the Atlantics, of New York, 13 to 1.

The steamer Suevia, from Hamburg, and Holland, from London, have arrived at New York.

Tappan Wentworth, of Lowell, who died on the 13th inst., bequeathed the bulk of his property to Dartmouth College. The bequest is estimated at $175,000.

A dispatch from Los Angeles, California, says Lieutenant Wheeler and exploring party, camped near that city, will start in a few days on a journey of exploration.

The one hundredth

The Commercial.

THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER.
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, City.

FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY, City.

FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCREARY, City.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAN, West Deer,
AUGUSTUS ECKERT, City.

FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny City.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL, Robinson.

BUNKER Hill column stands on Union.

THE Liberal Republicans in New York have resolved to act by themselves. So did the three Tooley street tailors.

THE New York *Sun* brags of its constantly increasing circulation. But, then, it is the nature of all nuisances to grow.

THE Associated Press takes pains to inform us that "the Chicago *Courier*, which has heretofore been independent, is now the determined opponent of the Republican party." The *Courier* is a puling six-by-nine five months old sheet, which will die of natural idiocy before completing the first twelvemonth of its sorry existence.

THE Democratic press makes a most enthusiastic to-do over the tendency of the Southerners to honor the memory of Union soldiers. This, however, is when they are dead. Those who are yet living are as well hated as ever unless they have thoroughly renounced the principles for which they fought. Such, of course, are ever welcome to their ranks.

IT APPEARS that a considerable portion of the United States five-twenties in 1862 called in for the sinking fund for July 1, has fallen into the hands of the syndicate of the London ROTHSCHILDS, and will be turned directly into the Treasury at Washington on their account. This, of course, reduces the redemptions at the New York sub-treasury to a corresponding amount, and also decreases the prospective exports of gold.

SPEAKING of the proposed brutal encounter in this vicinity to-day between two noted pugilists, the New York *Herald* says: "Pittsburgh is obtaining an unenviable reputation as the headquarters of the rowdies and their friends. The reputation of that city is at stake, and it ought to be in the power of the authorities to prevent this contemplated act of brutality in the immediate neighborhood." This is true. Prize fighting is a blackguardly business, which only thieves and worse than thieves have any desire to encourage. Let it be stopped.

THE papers outside of this State cannot understand why a Democratic editor should be fined $10,000 for charging another Democrat with betraying his party. They regard it as being as criminal to belong to the Democratic party as to betray it, and they think it would be as libelous to charge a man with membership in that party as to accuse him of being unfaithful to it. We are not sure but they are right in this view. At any rate, we know a great many valuable citizens who would feel themselves foully libeled if charged with the crime of belonging to it.

IT IS about a year since we published a rather sensational account of the discovery of a new motive power by which machinery could be operated without the use of fire or steam. The inventor was said to be a man named KEELY, living in Philadelphia, and every thing was *then* nearly in readiness for submitting the invention to the public. A year has passed away without any further developments, and now we find the same story again brought forward, as if it had never before been referred to, in which public attention has a second time been excited about it. A company of New York capitalists has, it is said, taken hold of it to make money out of it, and we rather suspect KEELY of trying to get a great deal of gratuitous advertising by keeping up the mystery about his invention. Let us have less talk about it, and a chance to examine it. If the New York company has such a sure thing of it as they pretend to have, they can afford to pay for the advertising they are now getting for nothing.

ACCORDING to the advance synopsis of the April report of the Bureau of Statistics, the total value was $45,867,319 a falling off of $11,793,285as compared with April, 1874. The total value of foreign imports for the ten fiscal months ending April 30th, was $495,675,479, against $495,305,669 during the corresponding period of 1874, a gain of $369,810. The exports increase $35,630,190. These statements include the value of gold and silver coin and bullion imported during the period named. For the same period the total value of commodites, the growth, product, and manufacture of the United States, exported to foreign countries, was $532,619,166, against $573,072,189 for the corresponding period of last year, a decrease of $40,452,423. This decrease was mostly in breadstuffs, the actual falling off being $30,914,861. The products in which the greatest increase occurred were manufactures of brass, copper and hops. The former increased from $105,828 in 1874 to $800,840; copper from $146,447 to $1,569,951, and hops from $23,616 to $1,282,740. The total value of merchandise exported during the month of April last was $49,163,712, a decrease of $8,938,417 compared with April, 1874.

THE probable settlement of the differences between the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Baltimore and Ohio is one more incident in support of the position we have long maintained, that there exist, in the nature of things, be any permanent competition between rival railroads. They may fight each other for a time, but invariably, after a short fight, come to a mutual understanding, and unite in establishing the same rates over both. If permanent competition were kept up any length of time, it would end in the destruction of the weakest. Every railroad war we have had in this country has ended in a combination between the parties to it. The Grangers comprehended this fact from the start, and instead of looking to competition as a remedy for high rates, turned their attention originally to the right of the Legislature to regulate the prices of transportation. They have since partially abandoned this idea, and changed to the other extreme, that of a great national road to compete with all the other roads; but they will have to abandon that, also; for in the fierce fight that would ensue, the Government would either have to resort to taxation to keep up a road doing business at losing rates, or would be compelled to come to terms with the competing roads. The Grangers had better stick to their original idea.

A HUNDRED years ago to-day the battle of Bunker Hill was fought. The British General in command determined to make the encounter a crushing blow to the Continental forces. The land and water means of attacking the latter were considered the most perfect England had ever made. Fearful threats were made uniess the heights on which the Americans had entrenched were evacuated, Charlestown, and even Boston, would be destroyed. All this was of no avail. The raw troops of the colonies, farmers fresh from the plow, mechanics with the dust of the shops on them, merchants almost with their yardsticks in their hands, professional men just from their offices, composed the patriot army, which on that memorable occasion beat the flower of the British troops, led by veterans who had seen years of service in the Old World. The loss of the Americans was 145 killed and missing, and 304 wounded. Just on the moment of the retreat of the British, General WARREN was killed in the trenches. WASHINGTON regarded the battle of Bunker Hill as the best evidence up to that time given that the colonies would be free; and FRANKLIN wrote to his English friends: "America will fight—the English have lost their colonies." The preparations, military and civic, that have been made to celebrate the event, are most thorough and comprehensive. In addition to the grand turnout of Massachusetts militia, the regiments and companies present from other States will constitute a powerful attraction. New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Washington and South Carolina are to join the retinue and visibly illustrate the still living fact of that union of hearts which the original struggle secured. Neither Austerlitz nor Waterloo, nor Solferino nor Konigratz nor Sedan, fills a more important place in the history of Europe than is filled by Bunker Hill in the history of our own country.

OHIO POLITICS.

To-day is to be honored by the celebration at Boston of the hundredth anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, and to be desecrated by the assemblage of the Democratic Convention at Columbus, Ohio. We suppose the Democratic managers in Ohio think the day would reflect a portion of its honors upon them, but they are much mistaken. They have nothing in common with the spirit which prompted the American soldiers at Bunker Hill, and the latter would, if alive, fight the Democrats of to-day with as much energy as they fought the Tories of 1775.

Instead, however, of having the glory of Bunker Hill reflected upon them by meeting on the centennial anniversary of that fight, the Democrats of Ohio are likely to have a Bunker Hill fight of their own in their Convention to-day. The introduction of the school question as the leading issue in Ohio politics has materially disturbed the peace of the Democracy and divided the party into two hostile camps. One portion, terrified by the popularity of the stand taken by the Republicans on that issue, are for boldly assuming the Republican position so as to deprive it of any partisan effect; whilst the Catholics, and the politicians who depend absolutely upon the Catholic vote, are for keeping quiet upon it and trusting to luck for their chances to carry out the Catholic programme, hereafter.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* represents the latter class, and is very indignant at the Democrats of Richland and Cuyahoga counties for adopting the Republican platform upon finance and the school question. It says, sarcastically, of course, that "the Richland county Democrats will all vote the Republican ticket because they like the Republican platform." They will be sensible fellows if they do; but the *Enquirer* is logically right in its conclusions. If the Richland county Democrats are satisfied with the Republican platform why should they not also accept the Republican ticket? Concerning the Democrats of Cuyahoga it also says, sneeringly:

"The Democrats of Cuyahoga county yesterday reaffirmed and indorsed the Republican State platform."

The two counties referred to are the only ones that have come out so plainly for the Republican platform; but their action is evidence that there exists within the party an element that will not brook the idea of subservience to sectarian dictation, Catholic or otherwise. The non-Catholic portion of the party believes honestly and unyieldingly in maintaining the integrity of the School Fund. The Richland and Cuyahoga Democrats have been more bold than the rest in being more outspoken; but they represent a body of men who will prove "a section of the Day of Judgment" to the party if it fails to meet their views upon a matter that comes home to them so closely as this does.

And it is this fact which terribly embarrasses the Democratic managers at Columbus to-day. They dare not offend the Catholics by repeating the declarations of the Republicans upon the school question, and they are doomed to overwhelming defeat if they do not. They will probably adopt something that will *look* like opposition to a division of the school fund, but will mean nothing whatever; and if they do, they will be worse off than if they said nothing about it. The public sentiment of Ohio, they may rest assured, will tolerate nothing that does not unequivocally sustain the policy of non-sectarian schools.

The financial question is also a troublesome one to them. One portion of the party favors inflation and the other hard money, and turn which way they will the managers are sure of driving off either one or the other. It is a very pretty fight, as it stands; and it is a grand consolation to know that, no matter which way it goes, the Republicans are sure to sweep the State in the lively contest that will follow.

APROPOS of the centennial celebration of the battle of Bunker Hill, to-day, it is interesting to note that the blood of WARREN and of PUTNAM unites in the present generation. The wife of General WARREN died before him, so that the battle of Bunker Hill left the four children orphans. They grew to manhood and womanhood, but the two sons died unmarried; the elder daughter died childless, and but one child of the younger daughter, a son by her second marriage, survived the mother. Thus only one grandchild of WARREN reached maturity, JOSEPH WARREN NEWCOMB. He was born at Greenfield, Mass., married there, and had two children; he lived until last autumn, and was present at the former great celebration at Bunker Hill. Of these two grandchildren, the daughter married an eminent member of the medical profession of Boston, and they still reside in that city; the son married at Hartford, Conn., a lineal descendant of General PUTNAM, of the same generation, and died some years ago, leaving one child. This boy, WARREN PUTNAM NEWCOMB, sixteen years old, is the only living male descendant of JOSEPH WARREN and the great-great grandson of the two revolutionary generals whose name he bears. He is now a student at the high school of Hartford, Conn., and will be at Charlestown to-day, escorted by the Putnam Phalanx. Himself and aunt are the only direct representatives of the WARREN blood.

Paragraph History.

The following illustrates a part of what we have to get through with the next six years. Just see how the centennials are crowding us. These battles, it will be seen, took place between April 19, 1775, and October 19, 1781, the war lasting six years and six months. The British sent 134,000 soldiers and sailors to this war. The Colonists met them with 230,000 Continentals and 50,000 militia. The British let loose Indians and equally savage Hessians. The colonies had for their allies Frenchmen. The leading battles of the war, those particularly worthy of celebration, are Concord and Lexington, Bunker Hill, Long Island, White Plains, Trenton, Princeton, Bennington, Saratoga, Monmouth, King's Mountain, Cowpens, Eutaw Springs, Yorktown. These are of national interest. Many of the others are local. The disposition is to celebrate them all—victories and defeats—to recall the deeds of our ancestors, and have a good time generally. Preserve the following list of Revolutionary battles:

Lexington (first skirmish)	April 19, 1775
Bloomingrgt	May 10, '75
Bunker Hill	June 17, '75
Montreal (Ethan Allen taken)	Sept. 25, '75
St. John and Montreal captured	Nov. '75
Great Bridge Va	Dec. 9, '75
Quebec (Montgomery killed)	Dec. 31, '75
Moore's Creek Bridge	Feb. 27, '76
Boston (British fled)	Mar. 17, '76
Fort Sullivan, Charleston	June 28, '76
Long Island	Aug. 27, '76
Harlem Plains	Sept. 16, '76
White Plains	Oct. 28, '76
Fort Washington	Nov. 16, '76
Trenton	Dec. 26, '76
Princeton	Jan. 3, '77
Hubbardton	July 7, '77
Bennington	Aug. 16, '77
Brandywine	Sept. 11, '77
First battle of Saratoga	Sept. 19, '77
Middlebrook	Sept. 20, '77
Germantown	Oct. 4, '77
Forts Clinton and Montgomery taken	Oct. 6, '77
Second battle of Saratoga	Oct. 7, '77
Surrender of Burgoyne	Oct. 13, '77
Fort Mercer	Oct. 22, '77
Fort Mifflin	Nov. '77
Monmouth	June 28, '78
Wyoming	July 4, '78
Quaker Hill, R. I	Aug. 29, '78
Savannah	Dec. 29, '78
Stony Point, Ga	Feb. 14, '79
Brier Creek	Mar. 3, '79
Stony Ferry	June 20, '79
Stony Point	July 16, '79
Paulus Hook	Aug. 19, '79
Chemung (Indians)	Aug. 29, '79
Savannah	Aug. 9, '79
Charleston surrendered to the British	May 12, '80
Springfield	June 28, '80
Rocky Mount	July 30, '80
Hanging Rock	Aug. 6, '80
Sander's creek, near Camden	Aug. 16, '80
King's Mountain	Oct. 7, '80
Fish Dam Ford, Broad river	Nov. 18, '80
Blackstocks	Nov. 20, '80
Cowpens	Jan. 17, '81
Guilford	Mar. 15, '81
Hookirk's Hill	April 25, '81
Ninety-six (besieged)	May and June, '81
Augusta (besieged)	May and June, '81
Jamestown	July 6, '81
Eutaw Springs	Sept. 8, '81
Yorktown (Cornwallis surrendered)	Oct. 19, '81

WE HAVE been favored with a copy of the Duluth *Herald*, which has changed hands, and is now published by RUSSELL and PRESSNELL. RUSSELL is a Pennsylvanian, having learned his trade in the office of the *Spectator*, published at Franklin, and more recently published the *Brainard Tribune*. The paper exhibits good workmanship, and is well filled with spicy reading. It is Republican in politics, and we have no doubt will do much good for the party. We congratulate Duluth in having a good paper, and wish the publishers success.

These are the days in which to recreate and rebuild soul and body at once. A sunrise out of the sea, a sunset across the lake, a matin concert from the robins and orioles, a morning along a trout-stream, are far better remedies than any the pharmacopœia tells of—and cheaper.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR

These are the charmed days,
When the genius of God doth flow—
The wind may alter twenty ways,
A tempest cannot blow;
It may blow north, it still is warm:
Or south, it still is clear;
Or east, it smells like a clover-farm;
Or west, no thunder fear.

Lots of fellows 'round the Hub to-day.

Significant names: "Leys" and "Price."

Success that outrivals rivalry—Tweed's.

Will Walker, the Temperance Presidential candidate, run?

Can he find anything new to say—that Bunker Hill orator, to-day?

Will the Philadelphia *Press* explain the meaning of the word "gurly?"

Donn Piatt has gone to Europe for the benefit of his liver. He is splenetic.

This is the month of roses. But there are no floral decorations in the Brooklyn Court House, now.

The first sod on the main line of the Canada Pacific Railway, at Red river crossing, was turned last Tuesday.

A hundred years ago to-day Washington wrote to his wife the only letter of all of his to her which has survived.

Pat. "Todhunter" is the name of one of the delegates to the Ohio Democratic State Convention which assembles to-day.

It was Byron, not Beecher, who wrote: "I have not been thy dupe nor am thy prey, But was my own destroyer."

The inauguration of the new system of through locked pouches for registered packages has been postponed to the 1st of July.

It is demonstrated that the weight of the earth is 5,852,000,000,000,000 tons. Yet "Gath" tilts it in whatever direction he walks.

A fellow named Tarbox writes from the Hub to the papers that Gen. Putnam was the real commander at Bunker Hill, not Prescott nor Warren.

A Massachusetts reporter, in an account of a fire, incidentally speaks of the time "when Messrs. Shadrach, Meshach and company got the laugh on Nebuchadnezzar."

In Kentucky, recently, a black Spanish hen got harried by a hog to that extent that she was sick for a week, shed all her feathers, and grew 'em out again as white as snow.

After a century of quiet existence, the Shakers, or, as they call themselves, the United Society of Believers in Christ's Second Appearing," are taking the aggressive.

How perverse! Just as soon as it was discovered that grasshoppers could be made into highly palatable and nutritious soup, and that hogs grew fat on them, they flew away.

A man was arrested in Brooklyn the other day and sent to the insane asylum, for telling the truth without any apparent object. He wasn't connected with the Tilton-Beecher crowd.

It is said that the young crops of corn and cotton in the valleys of the Arkansas, White, Yazoo, St. Francis, and along the main rivers south to the Gulf, were never more promising than now.

A good sign. Southern people are reported to be more industrious at present than at time since the days of slavery. From early dawn until darkness men and women are to be seen in every tillable field.

In Kansas, with the exception of a few counties along the eastern border, the prospects for good crops were never better. The acreage of wheat, rye, corn, oats, barley, etc., is greater than was ever known before.

Precept and practice. The recent National Temperance Convention at Chicago, which passed an anti-tobacco resolution, had to pay the owner of the hall occupied for defiling the floor with tobacco spittle.

In Iceland volcanoes that have been inactive for ages are breaking out, spouting fire, and desolating the country for scores of miles around. Hundreds of lives have been lost, and thousands are homeless and foodless.

The Commissioner of the Land Office decides that a single woman, duly qualified, who has made an entry under the timber culture act and subsequently marries, is not thereby debarred from acquiring title to the land.

The need of coal on the Pacific coast is fully met by the late discoveries. Large mines have been found in Washington Territory and Vancouver's Island, two have been opened in Nevada, and several are reported in California.

"In five seconds," says Keely, "I can supply two thousand pounds of vapor to the square inch, and enough to run a train of ten cars from Philadelphia to New York and return." This has been the talk for over a year, now let's see you do it.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Allison, of Steubenville, is in Indianapolis, negotiating for the purchase of the *Sentinal* newspaper establishment.

In the new directory of New York there are but four names having over 1,000 representatives, and they come in the following order: Smith, Brown, Kelley, Miller. The Smiths lead with 2,231.

The census taker at Hudson, New York, has found a customer whose nativity puzzles him. His father was Irish, but is now a naturalized American; his mother Portuguese, was born on a Dutch frigate, under a French flag, in Turkish waters, and his name is John Smith.

In the papers of Guizot there have been found some additions to his memoirs, written in 1849, in which he details a conversation held that year with the Duchess of Sagan, the niece of Talleyrand. Guizot spoke of the revolution of 1848 as not having produced a man; and the Duchess said she had met in Germany a little Pomeranian named Bismarck, who would be talked of some day as a man of genius.

Not very long since the wife of Professor Alexander Agassiz rose one morning and proceeded, according to custom, to put on her stockings and shoes. At a certain stage of this process a little scream attracted Mr. Agassiz' attention, and not having yet risen, he leaned anxiously upon his elbow, inquiring what was the matter. "Why, Professor, a little snake has just crawled out of my boot," said she. "Only one, my dear?" returned the Professor, calmly lying down again; "there should have been three." He had put them there to keep them warm. Pleasant man to have in the house, particularly in one's sleeping room.

At one of Moody and Sankey's recent meetings in London, Mr. Moody called upon all those who wished to go to heaven to rise in their places. One after another all the persons present got up and remained standing, save one perverse sailor, who obstinately kept his seat. Fixing this obdurate mariner with his eye, Mr. Moody addressed him, and asked if it could be possible he did not wish to go heaven also. "Yes, your honor," responded Jack: "I wish to go to heaven." Then why don't you rise with the rest?" "Because," replied Jack, very slowly, and surveying the whole company with a scrutinizing glance, "because I ain't going to ship with any such looking crew as this!"

STATE NEWS.

The frost of Tuesday morning did considerable damage to vegetation in Cambria county.

Col. Richard Realf, of the COMMERCIAL, will deliver the oration at Mercer on the Fourth of July.

It is stated that the Allentown Gas Company has resolved to reduce the price of gas from $4 per 1,000 feet to $2 (!) ms.

Mrs. D. T. Bound died very suddenly in Kingston, Luzerne county, on the night of the 11th inst., and as poisoning was suspected, an investigation will be made.

One of the judges of a Philadelphia court, speaking from the bench, declares that there are about seven thousand drinking saloons in Philadelphia, and that less than two-thirds of them pay licenses.

The deaths in Philadelphia, during the past week, numbered three hundred and fifty-six, an increase of sixty-one over those of the preceding week. Of the whole number, eighty-six were caused by diseases of the throat and lungs.

The Pottsville *Miners' Journal* is again pugnacious and personal. In an editorial, on Friday, abusing the editor of a contemporary, it calls him a liar four times, a lying scoundrel five times, says four times that he tells lies and charges him four times with lying.

The following resolutions, upon the death of an honored citizen of Pennington ville, in this State, were drawn up by the Rev. William W. Grimes, and ordered to be printed in the *Village Record* of West Chester:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in his all-wise Providence, to remove by death from our midst Brother Lewis A. Clarkson, a trustee, a steward and Superintendent of Zion A. M. E. church and Sunday school, in the 46th year of his age. On Sunday afternoon, May 16th, 1875, after he had closed the school and started for home, John Miller ran out of his house with a double barreled shot gun in his hand, crossed the graveyard, and when Brother Clarkson was about fifty yards from the church, he (Miller) shot Clarkson in the legs, from effects of which he fell to sleep in Christ, May 12th, about half-past nine o'clock. And, in whose demise we greatly deplore, but submit to the disposition of Providence, who doeth all things well.

Exportation of Iron.

(From the Philadelphia North American.)

When we began to contend for the exportation of the finished iron, to export pig iron to foreign countries, the idea was so novel as to startle at once both the free traders and the protectionists. But being fully satisfied of our ground by a careful examination before we made the declaration, we proceeded to amplify it by asserting that the time would come when the exportation of iron would become as large and reliable a trade as that of wheat or cotton. Acting upon this idea persons both in America and England commenced arrangements for experimental shipments, while some extreme protectionists and free traders felt themselves in honor bound to dispute the probability of the undertaking. Being satisfied that it was idle to attempt to reason with such a spirit, we took up the official reports of the Bureau of Statistics and showed that, instead of being a probability, the export of iron had already become a fact, and that every form of iron was regularly exported.

We will do the iron interests the justice to say that of all our manufacturing departments they were the first to begin the export trade after the inflated values of the war period had given place to lower ones, and to-day the official statistics show conclusively that they have made more actual progress in the export trade than any two other industrial interests combined. In this they have followed the advice we gave in advance of all others, and in defiance of theorists of both sides, and they have done wisely. But the exportation of raw iron has made slow progress because the manufacturers have been persuaded that it is better to attempt to build up more advanced forms of the iron industry. Still we think, judging from the evidence in the *Bulletin* of the *Iron and Steel Association* that the export is permanently established. In the year 1872 the export of pig iron was 1,477 net tons; in 1873 it was 10,104 net tons; in 1874 it was 16,639 net tons. The *Bulletin* does not give the statistics of the other raw forms of iron. But this will, we think our readers will agree with us that the figures fully sustain us, and indicate a growth of the export trade that is full of promise. During the same years the imports of foreign pig iron were: In 1872, 295,867 net tons; in 1873, 154,708 net tons; in 1874, 61,165 net tons. Thus while the domestic exports were increasing the foreign imports were diminishing with amazing rapidity.

Evidently the true method to break the determination to flood the American market with foreign iron had been discovered; that is to attack the enemy at his own door, for how could the English shipments flourish with the spectacle before the eyes of the English iron men of American pig iron becoming a reliable export? We have no idea that the foreign imported pig iron will entirely disappear for many years to come. There are certain kinds of foreign pig that the American manufacturers think useful to mix with the domestic iron, and the vagaries of commerce are so inexplicable that we import foreign articles of all kinds that are no better or cheaper than we make at home. But the one fact for which we contend is, that the true key to the permanence of our iron trade lies in the building up of a great iron export trade, which will operate as a relief to our domestic markets.

It is better to do this than to export enormous quantities of breadstuffs and provisions and get but little money for them. If we make up our minds to export all the raw products of our industry as fast as we can find foreign markets for them the furnaces will not be idle, the labor and capital will find employment, and the consumption of breadstuffs and provisions at home will leave less for export. Bread and meat converted into iron will bring us a better return than would the wheat shipped in bulk and the meat in gross. The *Iron and Steel Bulletin* estimates that at the close of 1874 we had on hand one million of tons of domestic pig iron, which was far beyond our wants or probable consumption. If one-fifth of this was exported to various foreign markets the trade at home would be benefited. The necessity for some such measure as this is seen in the admission of the *Bulletin* that as early as the beginning of June, 1873, it was discovered that the production was outrunning consumption, and in that month a convention held at Cleveland, Ohio, adopted a resolution recommending that production be restricted. This was so far done that of 700 furnaces 252 went out of blast before the close of the year. Still times did not improve, and on the 1st of February, 1874, of 701 completed furnaces 398 were out of blast.

Those who adopted the resolution did not seem to take into consideration the fact that, while the old furnaces were thus idle new ones were constantly being built. Thus the number of new furnaces built was forty-one in 1872, fifty in 1873, thirty-eight in 1874 and forty-six in 1875, with many more projected. To be more specific, the States of Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, North Carolina, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Missouri reduced their production in 1874, while the States of Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, Texas, West Virginia, Tennessee, Ohio and Michigan increased. It is manifest that this sort of management will never relieve the trade. Some States appear to watch their opportunity and push ahead who never the others stop. Hence we say emphatically that as a means of improving the trade stoppage of furnaces is a failure, and that some other method must be adopted. That method we have believed to be the exportation of pig iron to foreign markets wherever it can be done to any advantage at all. The English regulate their own markets by shipping the surplus to foreign markets. We must do the same. It is now a well established fact that there is in England a good and profitable market for all the charcoal iron we can export. And the superior quality of most of our American iron is such that we have no doubt if it were exported in sufficient quantities it would be as much preferred in England as American cotton is to Indian cotton. Everybody here seems to be deluded by the question of prices and cheapness and entirely to lose sight of the superior tensile qualities of our iron, now fully known and recognized in England. The prevalent opinion in that country, especially among iron men, is that ultimately England must be dependent upon the United States for her supply of raw iron as she is for breadstuffs and provisions. And we are sometimes tempted to think it our own fault that it is not so already. We must go to work and make our foreign markets a means of relief to the domestic markets.

As Good as New.

The above expression is peculiarly applicable to the individual whose system has been renovated by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. If any man or woman in this community has a friend suffering from the various pangs which indigestion, nervous disease, weak back or kidney trouble can inflict, the most rational advice he or she can give is—"Procure the Bitters at once, and use them regularly." If this advice is heeded, we guarantee that in a short time the invalid will feel "as good as new," so marked and so rapid will be the change for the better wrought by this peerless invigorant, nervine and diuretic. It not only re-establishes digestion and stimulates the organs of urination into healthful activity, but expels by the natural outlets of the body those acrid elements in the secretions which, when absorbed into the blood, produce rheumatism, gout and neuralgia. Moreover, as a tonic, though effectual, action admirably fits it for the use of females in delicate health, who require a stimulant and corrective.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

E. F. Kunkel's celebrated Bitter Wine of Iron will effectually cure liver complaint, jaundice, dyspepsia, chronic or nervous debility, chronic diarrhœa, disease of the kidneys and all diseases arising from a disordered stomach or intestines, such as constipation, flatulence, inward piles, fulness of blood to the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust for food, fulness of weight in the stomach, sore eructations sinking or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, swimming of the head, hurried or difficult breathing, fluttering at the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, head, chest, limbs, and sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil and great depression of spirits. Price $1 per bottle. Sold by druggists and dealers in medicine. Beware of worthless imitations. Be sure you get Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. Do not let your druggist palm off some other preparation of iron he may say is as good, but ask for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and no other. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is not sold in bulk—only in bottles. Ask for it. E. F. KUNKEL, Proprietor, No. 29 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers every where.

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Entirely removed with its entire scolex or head, by a purely vegetable medicine, passing from the system alive. No fee unless the head passes. Consultation free. Patients treated. Dr. E. F. Kunkel, No. 29 North Ninth St., Philadelphia. Advice free. Tape, Pin and Stomach Worms also expelled. Ask your druggist for a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price $1 per bottle. It never fails. 3:sept

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Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock. July 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of six per cent, computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished on application.

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A LARGE AND VERY ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF

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ALL THE NEW DESIGNS IN

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BLACK DRESS FABRICS,

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ALL-WOOL CASHMERES,
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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16

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Summer Dress Goods,

AT

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At 12½c, Fine All Linen Suitings.
At 18½c, Yard wide Fine Dress Linens.
At 25c, 31c and 37½c, Bargains in Dress Linens.

At 12½c, Fine Black Grenadines, worth 25c.
At 12½c and 18½c, Bargains in Striped Grenadines.
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At 37½c and 50c, Black Hernanias, worth one-third more.
Extra Bargains in Best Black Hernanias.

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MOST DECIDED BARGAINS

In all Qualities, from Lowest to Finest.
At $1 00 and $1 25, Unsurpassed Bargains in Black Silk.
At $1 50, Best Black Silk yet offered at that price.
At $1 75, $1 87½ and $2 00, Bargains in Extra Black Silk.
At 50c and 75c, Bargains in Summer Silks.
At $2 25 to $3 50, Real Black Dress Silks at very much under usual prices.

At 12½c, New Invisible Plaids—usual price 25c.
At 18½c and 25c, Bargains in New Plaids.
At 31c and 37½c, New Invisible Plaids.
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Black Cashmeres and Alpacas,

Unusual Good Value Offered.

At 25c, 37½c and 50c, Bargains in Black Alpacas.
At 62½c, 75c, 87c and $1 00, Bargains in Black Cashmeres.
Fine t Black Cashmeres and Alpacas, very low.

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Their New Stock of THREE-PLIES, TWO-PLIES, WOOLEN INGRAINS, RAG and HEMP CARPETS, and DRUGGETS; also, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, MATTINGS, &c., is now complete and surpassed in variety of Quality and Pattern, or in Lowness of Price.

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Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, Syphilis, Gonorrhœa and Gleet, Seminal Weakness and Impotency, Mercurial affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones, are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness and Impot

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 16, 1875.

A New York *Times* reporter has been interviewing the heads of the great mercantile agency firms as to the future of business in this country. Mr. McKillop, of McKillop, Sprague & Co., went carefully over the ground covered by the business operations of the last eighteen months and marked the changes and their causes. He said that in the beginning of 1874 the effects of the panic of 1873 were sorely felt, and many houses that afterward failed were under extension. This, with the depression in values, made the first six months of that year generally unprofitable, but the second half of the year showed a marked improvement.

Mr. McKillop thought this year opened with the country in a sound condition, commercially speaking. The Southern States, though suffering severely in some portions, had done well on the whole, and the West, too, was by no means in such a feverishly speculative mood as it was wont to be. And so 1875 was ushered in with fair prospects, and business men were full of pleasant anticipations.

Still business at large was suffering from monetary derangement and costly labor. As a rule merchandise was as cheap as in 1860, but the price of labor and high rents operated against the consumer and lessened the amount or ability to purchase what was needed by many.

The West has probably been the healthiest and most vigorous business section during the last six months, and money must have been made in large sums by merchants in the interior. Should this year's crop be good the situation in the West would continue to improve. According to the advices received from Mr. McKillop's agencies in the different Southern States, there was a disposition on the part of planters and farmers to produce less cotton and to grow more grain. Therefore people ought not to be surprised if the cotton crop does not exceed an average, notwithstanding that the agricultural area under actual cultivation this year was much greater than heretofore.

It was reported that the following might be considered a fair standard of commercial failures in this year:

Total number of failures in New York during the first five months of 1874, 356; first five months of 1875, 311. This does not include a number of small retail concerns, where the business done was exceedingly small, and liabilities in no case exceeding $1,000 or $2,000. Of the number above stated, there were:

Dealers in goods manufactured from—	1874.	1875.
cotton, wool, &c.,	68	31
Dealers in metals of all kinds	29	29
Shipping and commission produce generally	33	54
Dealers in groceries, drugs, wines, liquors, teas, &c	67	76
Dealers in fancy goods, millinery, jewelry, &c	95	47
Dealers in boots and shoes, leather, linings &c	22	14
Money brokers and bankers	14	3
Dealers in lumber, furniture, &c	10	9
Miscellaneous	41	47
Total	356	311

On the other hand Mr. Barlow, of D. M. Barlow & Co., reported he felt that the year so far had been a failure in a business sense, and trade had fallen far below the expectations of the nopeful ones. As to the future he could not feel justified in saying that it would be much better, in view of what the past had been up to this time, and he urged that the most that could be done by careful business men would be to preserve their assets from shrinkage. He presented the following as the table of mercantile failures throughout the United States for the first three months of 1875, together with the amount of liabilities:

States.	No. of failures.	Amount of liabilities.
Alabama	2	$30,000
Arkansas	2	27,000
California	61	675,971
Connecticut	41	397,781
Delaware	5	65,000
District of Columbia	3	28,824
Florida	1	100,000
Georgia	40	1,057,300
Illinois	96	2,850,018
Indiana	84	1,561,319
Iowa	44	375,765
Kansas	19	83,300
Kentucky	38	1,136,000
Louisiana	6	303,803
Maryland	44	780,435
Massachusetts	113	5,514,000
Michigan	63	511,041
Minnesota	34	250,000
Mississippi	17	418,450
Missouri	65	1,190,859
Nebraska	16	130,000
New Jersey	51	917,758
New York	152	2,034,362
New York city	311	8,490,500
North Carolina	10	123,000
Ohio	73	1,187,455
Pennsylvania	155	1,827,865
Rhode Island	21	476,294
South Carolina	61	993,295
Tennessee	23	143,170
Territories	32	544,702
Texas	67	1,040,200
Vermont	17	31,200
Virginia and West Virginia	47	642,765
Wisconsin	57	419,584
Total	1,733	$38,873,222

—The Philadelphia Stock Board report furnishes the following quotations: City of Philadelphia 6's, 80½ bid; Allegheny Valley Railroad 7:30's, 97¼ asked; 7's, 87½ asked; incomes, 51 asked.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

June 16, 1875.	10:30 A M.	11:30 A M.	12:30 P M.	1:30 P M.	2:30 P M.	3:30 P M.
Gold	118½	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	118½		118½		118⅝	118⅝
5-20's, 1862	118⅛		118⅛		118⅛	118⅛
5-20's, 1864	118⅛		118⅛		118⅛	118⅛
5-20's, 1865	118⅛		118⅛		118⅛	118⅛
5-20's, 1865, new	118⅛		118⅛		118⅛	118⅛
5-20's, 1867	120½		120½		120½	120½
5-20's, 1867, registered	120½		120½		120½	120½
5-20's, 1868	121		121		121	121
10-40's	117⅞		117⅞		117⅞	117⅞
10-40's, coupons	117⅞		117⅞		117⅞	117⅞
Currency 6's	122½		122½		122½	122½
New 6's, registered	107½		107½		107½	107½
Western Union Tel	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾
Quicksilver	16½		16½		16½	16½
Pacific Mail	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
Panama	120		120		120	
Adams Express	100¾		100¾		100¾	
Wells, Fargo Express	80		80		80	
American Express	61		61		61	
United States Exp's	51	45½			50½	
New York Central	102½		102½		102½	102⅝
Erie	16¾		16¾		16¾	17
Michigan Central	90		90		90	
Michigan Southern	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾
Illinois Central	103		103		103	
Cleve., & Pittsburgh	87	86⅞		87	87	87
Chicago & Rock Island	92	92	92	92	92	92
Do preferred	96	96	94			
Rock Island & St. Louis	102½		102½		102½	102½
St. Paul, common	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
Do preferred	53		53		53	53
Fort Wayne	95		95		95	
Ohio & Mississippi	25⅝		25⅝		25⅝	25⅝
Union Pacific	74¾	74¾	74		74⅝	74⅝
Chicago & Alton	95		95		95	
Hanibal and St. Jos	21		21		21	
Iron Mountain	19½		19½		19½	
C., C. & I. C	4		4		4¼	4¼
South Carolina, Apl	55		55			
South Carolina, July	55		55			
Missouri 6's	102		102			102

The following table shows the receipts of wheat and flour during the last four decades:

Decade.	Wheat, bus.	Flour, per bbl.
1840	$1 01	$3 06
1850	1 19	5 03
1860	1 35	6 23
1870	1 37	7 22

The following is a comparative statement of the exports from New York from January 1 to May 1, in the years named:

Years.	1875.	1874.	1875.
Dom. produce	$110,177,925	$109,990,330	$ 93,785,610
For misc. fre't	1,149,691	898,824	1,170,415
For misc. dutiable	3,717,326	3,394,317	2,244,780
Specie and bullion	21,163,288	22,511,708	32,075,844
Total exports	$136,207,843	$136,695,208	$129,276,779
Excess of specie	115,044,555	144,183,500	97,200,929

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,832	Apples, bbls	30
Wheat, bus	4,000	Potatoes, bbls	80
Wheat bus	300	Oats, bus	4,388
Butter, pkgs	27	Bacon, tcs	72
Potatoes, bus	420	Hay, bales	65

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past week:

Articles.	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	7,166	9,291	16,457
Apples, bbls	877	1,102	1,979
Corn, bush	1,351	1,844	3,195
Corn, bush	17,250	4,445	21,695
Wheat, bush	9,695	38,284	47,979
Barley, bush	413	450	863
Rye, bush	344		344
Oats, bush	30,614	19,369	49,983
Butter, pkgs	372	279	651
Bacon, tcs	11,847	10,661	22,508
Bacon, tcs	695	631	1,326
Potatoes, bush	6,190	2,315	8,505
Hay, bales	1,520	1,854	3,374

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales dealers will charge an advance. Sales of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator:

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN.—The unsettled condition of the market continues to check transactions, and sales can only be made to meet actual consumptive demands. The low range of prices has also checked receipts somewhat, especially in corn and oats.

Wheat—Is quiet, and holders of winter are firm in their views, and refuse to sell at quotations, under the impression that an undoubted short crop of winter. As a result, spring wheat is becoming neglected, and prices have ruled very evenly for some days; coffees are a little firmer at the seaboard, but quotably unchanged here. The dry goods movement was fair with prices lowered on some grades of prints and sheetings. General merchandise was quiet, and a moderate movement took place. Hides and leather continued dull and depressed. Provisions were fairly active, but values continue to weaken, and we notice quotations 50c on hams; lard oil is also slightly lower. General business is still inclined to drag a little, though in the aggregate by no means as insignificant as it is in some quarters represented to be, or as it would seem to be. The truth is, the present season has seemed much more inactive than it really has been, owing to the absence of that speculative movement, which in other years has been more active and more general than it has been during the present season. So that the markets have in many instances been dull by comparison rather than from the absence of business. The purchases during the entire spring season have been, in most cases, with the single view of meeting the known necessities of the people, and the purchases have been fewer than usual by reason of the impecuniosity of the people, outside the principal money centers.

The Agricultural Department has prepared the following statement showing the value of breadstuffs exported from the United States for the past forty-nine years:

Years.	Wheat.	Flour.	All Breadstuffs.
			30 days.
			31 days.
1826-'70	$389,505,612	$587,291,846	$1,148,900,099
1871	45,163,434	24,963,184	81,441,618
1872	28,314,030	17,455,014	54,915,011
1873	51,452,254	19,381,691	98,762,800
1874	101,421,459	29,358,094	161,225,861
Total 49 yrs	$626,527,809	$677,980,472	$1,742,908,039

The following table shows the average price of wheat and flour during the last four decades:

Decade.	Wheat, per bu.	Flour, per bbl.
1840	$1 01	$3 06
1850	1 19	5 03
1860	1 35	6 23
1870	1 37	7 22

The following is a comparative statement of the receipts from the New York Canals from January 1 to May 1, in the years named:

	1875.	1874.	1873.
Flour, bbls	115,044,555	144,183,500	97,200,929
Wheat, bus	1,449,691	898,824	1,170,415
Corn, bus	3,717,326	3,394,317	2,244,780
Oats, bus	2,163,288	22,511,708	32,075,844
Barley, bus	1,650	1,550	2,100
Rye, bus	1,650	1,550	2,100

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., June 16, 1875. 1r

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	29.858	62	71	N.W.	Calm.	Cloudy.
2 P. M.	29.810	78	35	N.W.	Gentle	Fair.
9 P. M.	29.842	71	41	.....	Light.	Clear.

Mean barometer...29.880 Highest thermom.. 81
Mean thermometer.. 70 Lowest thermom.. 59

Fall from a Scaffold.

About four o'clock yesterday afternoon a man named Lawrence Barrett, while engaged in whitewashing at the Union Depot, fell from the scaffold upon which he was standing, breaking his jaw in three places. The injured man was taken home and properly cared for.

Independent School District.

The Commissioners in the matter of an Independent School district, to be formed out of parts of Wilkins, Patton and North Versailles townships, including the village of Turtle creek, have reported in favor of the district, and the report has been confirmed *nisi* by the Court of Quarter Sessions.

The Sheriffalty Convention.

It will be seen by the call issued by Gen. Wm. Blakely, chairman of the Republican Convention for the nomination of a candidate for Sheriff, that the Convention will reassemble at Library Hall Tuesday morning next. Only delegates, candidates and reporters of the press will be admitted, on tickets.

Anti-Treating Society.

It is intended to call a meeting next week, at Municipal Hall for the purpose of organizing an Anti-Treating Society. The object will be to induce drinkers to set their faces against the American fashion of "treating", by which drunkards are made. Pledges will be provided holding the members to decline to "treat" or be "treated" to drinks.

Temperance Convention.

A Woman's Temperance Convention for the Twenty-third Congressional district will be held to-morrow (Friday) in Crusade Hall, North avenue, near Federal street, Allegheny City. Sessions will be held at 9½ o'clock in the morning and at 2 in the afternoon. In the evening at 7½ o'clock a mass meeting will be held, at which James Park, Jr., will preside. Good speakers will be in attendance. Music will be furnished by the choir of the First Christian church.

A Queer Case of Larceny.

Yesterday Deputy Mayor Hoerr, of the South Side, took the information of Mrs. Frederica Hampe, charging a young lady named Lena Schaderman with larceny. It appears that Mrs. H's son had been on visiting terms with the accused, and during the time had made her a present of eight cups and saucers of a very rare pattern. The young man was lately married, and Mrs. H. demanded the return of the dishes, which was refused and hence the suit. Miss S. waived a hearing and gave bail for trial.

Returns of County Officers.

Controller Warner presents the following balance sheet of the county officers' returns for the month of May:

Sheriff's office, gain	$ 36 46
Prothonotary's office, gain	451 25
Recorder's office, gain	17 17
Clerk of Courts' office, gain	422 38
District Attorney's office, gain	879 67
Coroner's office, gain	16 34
Total gain	$1,965 27
Loss in Register's office	12 68
Net gain to county	$1,952 61

Pittsburgh Female College.

The commencement exercises of the Pittsburgh Female College are attracting much attention. The examination of classes on the studies of the course commenced on Tuesday. The senior class was examined Tuesday and yesterday and to-day the senior middle class will be examined in mathematics for the Bishop Simpson prize. This evening the Cantata "Spring Holiday" will be given in the college chapel. A large attendance may be expected as the musical performances at the college always attract crowded and fashionable audiences. The Pittsburgh Female College is gaining in reputation every year and its prosperity is consequently increasing.

The Humane Society

The Executive Committee of the Allegheny County Humane Society held an interesting meeting yesterday afternoon, Mr. Charles A. Colton in the chair.

Superintendent Barnes reported the operations of the past week which were very encouraging. Yesterday, at the horse market but three lame and poor horses were offered for sale, and happened to disappear at that place. Three men and some boys, engaged in throwing dogs in the river for the fun of seeing them swim out were complained of and the inhumanity was stopped under threat of prosecution.

The officers have recently been giving attention to slaughter houses and good results may be expected in the way of better meat.

Extras on The Herron's Hill Reservoir.

At an investigation before the Sub-Water Committee appointed to inquire into the claim of Wray & McElhenny for extras for puddling on Herron's hill reservoir, Mr. Lowe engineer in charge stated that while he could not state positively that the work was ordered by him, it was done by his order his supervision. It was claimed that an order was given for some forty-six yards of alleged extra puddle to be stripped off the bottom of the inside of the side of Herron's Hill reservoir, and after that quantity was taken off it was discovered to be a mistake and instead of puddling it over again, it was thrown back into it to fill up the gap. The stone was too weighty for the puddle foundation, and the upper portion of the embankment gave way. Engineer Mowbray, referring that the specifications had been violated, ordered the stone to be taken off, and now the contractors want compensation for their time and material.

The sub-committee of which Mr. John Harrison is chairman continued the inquiry yesterday and will report at the next meeting of the general committee.

United Presbyterian Presbytery of Westmoreland.

This church court held its regular quarterly meeting at Puckety church on the 15th instant. Rev. A. H. Elder, of McKeesport, was elected Moderator. Rev. J. A. Melson, of Mount Pleasant, is Stated Clerk.

Mr. M. M. Patterson, a probationer of the Presbytery, was ordained to the office of minister of the Gospel and installed pastor of the united charge of Pucketa and Allegheny. Rev. Alexander Young, D. D., preached the ordination sermon, and Rev. W. R. Stevenson and W. H. Vincent addressed the pastor and people, respectively.

Puckety congregation have refitted their church and greatly enhanced its comeliness. The Allegheny congregation expect to have their new house of worship ready for service in a few months. This united charge are manifesting a good spirit and vitality. May these virtues grow with time and "make it blossom."

Mr. Samuel Stewart, a student of theology, gave a good specimen discourse.

Rev. J. A. Nelson was released from the pastoral charge of Mount Pleasant and Madison, on the ground of the laboriousness of this extended field.

Rev. E. N. McElree accepted the callfrom "Irwin." This congregation, though new and few in number, are quite spirited. They propose to pay their pastor an annual salary of $1,275.

Presbytery adjourned to meet at "Irwin," for the installation of Brother McElree, on the first Tuesday of September.

S. B. M.

GRASSHOPPERS.

A Mournful Account of their Ravages in Missouri.

The following extract written by a lady residing in Harrisonville, Mo., to a relative residing in this city, show that the stories of devastation by the grasshoppers in the West, are not without foundation. We can vouch for the authenticity of this letter. The writer says:

"I suppose you have read accounts of the devastation of the Western country by those miserable little torments, the grasshoppers. They have played sad havoc here—destroyed our gardens and fruit trees; in fact, the country looks desolate indeed, and, what is worse, the grasshoppers are still hatching. The farmers are plowing their eggs up by millions. People are leaving this section just as fast as they possibly can. In our immediate vicinity there are families who have nothing to eat, and no means of getting away. We have appealed for aid, and two car loads of provisions are expected Monday morning (14th inst.)

"I really do not know what is to become of us in the next eighteen months. I was conversing with a farmer yesterday in relation to corn planting, and he said it would only be wasting seed to plant. So you see we have not a very bright prospect before us.

We have had very severe storms lately—young tornadoes—accompanied by terrible hail storms. I really do not know what the country is coming to. I cannot see why we are so sadly afflicted—why our dear, kind, merciful Father has punished us so sorely for our sins of omission."

THE dead body of a new born infant was found in the river, near Sligo, last evening. An inquest will be held this morning.

THE INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE.

The Work Progressing—Plans for Building, etc.

The political excitement having materially subsided, citizens might very properly turn their attention to the forthcoming Tradesmen's Industrial Institute, which is (or can be made) of incalculable benefit to Pittsburgh, if it is only taken hold of in the right way and in the proper spirit.

It is proposed to hold the first exposition in a building to be erected on Smoky Island. This structure will be 180x700 feet, and will be adapted to the display of heavy manufactures, as well as lighter articles, particular pains being taken to provide a suitable art gallery, and rooms for textile fabrics. It is estimated that $40,000 must be expended on buildings; and as the charter provides for a corporation without profits, and the Directors act without compensation, this enterprise appeals to the public spirit of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, the people, business men and manufacturers of which will receive its advantages.

The ultimate purpose is to foster a school of industry, with the view of having taught such things as will afford our children a proper basis for the development of skilled labor. The Directors, after long and careful deliberation, have selected the place referred to—Smoky Island—as the most eligible at all attainable in either of the two cities. There is a bed of gravel a few feet below the surface, and it has been ascertained by careful investigation that a most substantial and secure foundation can be readily reached. It is further proposed, if suitable arrangements can be made with the claimants to the property, to improve by filling, and developing a park on the grounds comprised in the entire area of Smoky Island.

From the architect, Mr. Butz, we have gathered the following facts: The building will be set on piles sixteen feet apart each way (over one hundred in all), driven to a depth of fifty-three feet. The ground floor will be about four feet above the grade of South avenue. This floor will consist of a nave eighty feet wide by seventy-five feet high, and the aisles fifty feet wide by forty-five feet high, arranged with ample room for promenades between spaces set aside for exhibition purposes. The floor area will be about 196,000 square feet—certainly large enough to meet any ordinary demand of the first year's exposition. The second story will be a gallery fifty feet wide, the intervening space between them in the center of the building being connected by two bridges ninety feet in length. Between these bridges, on the ground-floor, will be placed a fountain of elegant design and most elaborate finish, and which will play streams about forty-five feet high.

In the east end of the gallery a special apartment will be partitioned off for the fine arts, and in the west end a similar one for the textile fabrics. This part of the building will be accessible from the ground-floor by eight stairways, each of which is to be fifteen feet wide. Altogether, the interior will be well aired, not only for the purpose for which it is designed, but for large gatherings, such as picnic festivals, political conventions, etc.

The exterior is what might be called the renaissance style of architecture. Its appearance, while not being magnificent, will be impressing and in keeping with the purpose for which it was intended. There will be five domed gables, on each side over the main entrances and with the two main entrances, the entire exit and ingress space from the doors being not less than two hundred feet. The structure will be of wood, glass and iron, and with its five hundred windows will be light, airy, substantial and peculiarly fitted for an industrial institute exposition.

The directors have shown great energy in pushing the project thus far, and while it is not all probable that they will falter in the good work, it is hoped that those who have not yet exhibited substantial interest will do so at the earliest moment.

It is the intention to award the contract for the building to-day, and the work will be pushed speedily to completion.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the matter of John A. Caruthers, bankrupt, of this city, on petition of assignee, an order was made allowing him to make a deed in conveyance to Robert Milligan, of certain property heretofore purchased from the bankrupt, upon the receipt of the balance of the purchase money.

A petition for final discharge was filed by Samuel C. Stevenson, of Fayette county, of the late firm of Stevenson & Eicher, bankrupts, and the usual order was made for a hearing upon the same.

Wm. P. Patton, of Armbra county, filed a petition for the adjudication of himself in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Motherline at Hollidaysburg.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

In the case of Wilson & Co. vs. the Neshannock Township, tried before Judge Kirkpatrick, the jury found a verdict for the defendants.

THE SMOKY ISLAND EJECTMENT.

The case of Moorhead *et al.* vs. the City of Allegheny, an action for the possession of the land on Smoky Island, since condemned, is still on trial before Judge White.

Mr. Acheson, for the defense, offered in evidence an act relative to Smoky Island, in the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, approved January 27, 1806, found in the fourth volume of Smith's laws, page 238.

John Dickson, aged sixty-seven, remembered the island distinctly in 1825. It was then called Smoky Island and did not contain more than eight acres of ground. The head of the island was then about opposite Sturgeon street, which is two streets and an alley below the location of the Union bridge. The bank was abrupt at the head of the island, and left a considerable drift wood. Nelson's Island was entirely separate from Smoky Island. The latter was high ground, while the former seemed like a low sand bar, and was apparently connected with the main shore. In low water one could easily walk from the main shore to Nelson's Island. In 1825 there were some trees on the upper portion of Nelson's Island. Witness, in reply to a question, said that in his opinion, if the bed of the river were filled up to the line of the present main shore, the water in low water would be thrown over toward the Pittsburgh side and would wash away a portion of the "Point." He also thought that the loss around the river would be flooded by such a filling up.

S. Lowe and Thomas B. Roberts, civil engineers, testified as to the effects upon the channel and ice harbor of filling up the river to the line of the plaintiff's claim. The channel would thus be made a great deal narrower and deeper, would grind out by reason of the narrowing that the specifications had been violated, ordered the stone to be taken off, and now the contractors want compensation for their time and material.

The sub-committee of which Mr. John Harrison is chairman continued the inquiry yesterday and will report at the next meeting of the general committee.

THE ALLI N-ROOKE MILL.

News, Rumors and Opinions Concerning the Proposed Fistic Encounter—The Fight Reported Off—Private Dispatches From New York—Rooke's Principal Backer Demands the Return of His Part of the Stake Money, &c.

Great excitement prevailed last night in certain circles concerning the thumping match arranged between Tom Allen and George Rooke, to come off to-day near East Liverpool, Ohio. Reporters representing Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago and other Western journals arrived in the city yesterday and showed commendable industry in working up the affair for their respective journals. The news they were able to collect, considering the distance they traveled, was of a rather disappointing nature—so much so, indeed, that at a late hour last night they were taking great pains to inform people that they were on their way to Columbus to attend the Democratic State Convention.

During the afternoon a number of those Western reporters proceeded in a carriage to McKee's Rock's, the training ground of Tom Allen, where they found that worthy in splendid fighting condition, and eager for the fray. He was quite communicative, answering freely all questions propounded. He said he did not believe the bloody duffer (meaning Rooke) would fight him; that he thought his "cross" lacked sufficiency of sand; that the duffer never meant to fight him, and that he would make said duffer a present of one hundred dollars if he would stand before him in the ring for the short space of five minutes. In short, he would be pleased to fight him for fun.

THE FIRST DISCOURAGING NEWS.

Mr. Alex. Henderson, of the Cincinnati *Times*, applied to Chief of Police McCandless for information concerning the movements of the Rooke party in New York, and in compliance with his request the Chief forwarded a dispatch to the New York police headquarters, to which he received the following reply at 3:40 P. M.:

NEW YORK, June 16.

To James McCandless:

The fight between Rooke and Allen is broken off. No men will leave here.

GEORGE W. DILKS,
Inspector of Police.

This, in the estimation of many seemed to settle the matter, and those who had journeyed a long distance to witness the hammering felt that their mission was at an end.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

Arthur Chambers, one of Allen's backers, received the following dispatch last evening from Harry Hill, the temporary stakeholder:

NEW YORK, June 16, 1875.

To Arthur Chambers:

A formal demand is made by the principal backer of Rooke to have refunded to him $1,500. He threatens to sue me civilly and criminally if I pay over to any person other than himself the said money. In this stage of the fight you must determine for yourselves whether you will proceed further or not. You perceive it ties up my hands in so far as Rooke's proportion of the stakes is concerned.

HARRY HILL.

This would seem to indicate a retreat back down on the part of Rooke, and is so regarded by many of Allen's friends in this city. There are others, however, who think it is merely a "bluff," as they term it, gotten up to throw Allen off his guard, in order to keep him away from the battle ground, in which event Rooke would sneak into the field, pitch the rings, and, finding no Allen there, fold his tent, steal silently back to New York and bag the stakes.

WHAT SAM FRENCH SAYS ABOUT IT.

Learning that Sam French was an ardent friend of Allen, a COMMERCIAL reporter visited his saloon, on Tenth street, to hear what that gentleman had to say about the fight. A large crowd was collected about the door, and after modestly elbowing his way into the house, the reporter was brought face to face with Samuel, who gave free utterance to the following sentiments by request: "Jamie Peatch at 4:40 p. m. that Rooke had not left New York. Four or five of us held a consultation about it, and concluded that the dispatch was sent to throw Allen off his guard that it was Rooke's intention to steal a march on us and get to the grounds, and not finding Allen there, he will come on in a big card and say Allen was afraid to meet him. Tom is not going to be beaten by any such chaff. He will go out on a coal train to-night, in order to keep clear of the police. He will go to the ground and pitch a ring, and if Rooke is there he will fight him for nothing. Tom says he will be on the ground by Wednesday morning—prize ten M. till one P. M.—and if the duffer is there he will fight him for fun."

The place selected for the battle is a spot near Rock Point, Ohio, about twenty-five miles above Steubenville.

This is about the extent of the information obtainable in the city last night concerning the pugilistic drama, while a majority of the sporting fraternity are of the opinion that the fight is off, there are some who think that the dispatches are "weak in the extremity," and are inclined not to be relied upon. For our part, we can vouch for the authenticity of the telegrams, but whether they mean no fight or "shenanigan," is further than we know.

THE LATEST RUMORS.

At two o'clock this morning an immense crowd was collected in and about the Rush House, near the Union Depot. It was learned that the excitement here was due to a report that Rooke was in the house, and was going out on the Pan Handle train. The rumor, however, proved groundless, the train departing without the "duffer."

There is to be a fight on the Allen-Rooke battle-ground to-day without doubt, however, a match having been arranged between Jack Jones and Tom Sullivan, of this city. Both men left this morning for the ground at East Liverpool, Ohio.

GRAND TEMPLE OF HONOR.

Thirtieth Annual Session

The thirtieth annual session of the Grand Temple of Honor and Temperance Convention was held in this city on Tuesday morning at ten o'clock. The business of the last two days has consisted in interchange of fraternal greetings, initiation of representatives, reports of committees and election of officers for the ensuing year. The order in this State is reported in a healthy and prosperous condition, and although times are hard, and money scarce, yet the attendance is large, delegates being present from all parts of the State, and all enthusiastic in the work in which they are engaged.

Yesterday morning, the annual election took place for officers of the Grand Temple, when the following were chosen: G. W. T., John A. Garey, of Pittsburgh; G. W. V. T., Wm. C. Claghorn, of Philadelphia; G. W. R., Rev. A. H. Semboner, of Reading; G. W. Treas., Chas. Kelly, of Philadelphia; G. W. U., J. C. McClain, of Pittsburgh; G. W. G., T. V. Edmunds, of Philadelphia; G. W. Chap., Rev. Ralph Fattergill, of Mahoney City. Trustees, Geo. H. Murcott, of Pittsburgh, Geo. F. Turner, of Philadelphia, Richard Maris, of Philadelphia.

Connected with the Grand Temple is the Inner Temple of the Grand Temple, composed of ladies, who are past officers in the Social Temples. Yesterday afternoon the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: S. G. W. T., Mary Good, No. 38, Pittsburgh; S. G. V. T., Annie Peters, No. 8, Philadelphia; S. G. W. R., B. Cook, No. 15, Philadelphia; S. G. W. Treas, Amanda V. Sloan, No. 38, Pittsburgh; S. G. W. U., Rebecca Pfingst, No. 38, Pittsburgh; S. G. W. G., Belle Hooten, No. 28, Pittsburgh; S. G. W Chap, Pauline Holmes, No. 20, Pittsburgh; Trustees, D. G. Evans, No. 38, Pittsburgh; G. H. Murcott, No. 38, Pittsburgh, Lizzie Evans, No. 28, Pittsburgh.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

DRAWING is to be taught in the public schools of Louisville.

In is the peculiar opinion of the Toledo *Commercial* that the education of the future is to be industrial.

THE School Committee have sent a letter to the senior classes of the Girls' High School in Boston, asking the young ladies to dress as simply as possible on Graduation Day.

A CURIOUS proposal was adopted at the recent meeting of the Teachers' Institute of Chautauqua county, New York. This was to develop and report the natural history of the county through the agency of its public schools. The plan suggested was to divide the subject into branches, assigning to each one of the committee one or more of these branches, and constituting each member the head of a department, with power to organize a staff of volunteer assistants taken from different parts of the county; the chief to make his own place of conducting the researches, and to collect and arrange all the information he may be able to obtain in his particular department during the year, and make a report at the next meeting of the association. It was thought that the report of the result of these investigations, if published in pamphlet form, might be a valuable addition to the text books of the country, and of great interest and benefit to the pupils of the schools, inasmuch as it would relate to matters and things coming under their own personal observation, and liable to be seen every day. Subsequently the work of local natural history was divided up into departments, and department heads were appointed. Each head of department has the entire county for his field of operations, and enlists, besides his own schools, such other assistance as he can secure. Each of these heads of departments is the head of a school; some of them are heads of large union schools. These are expected to find their readiest corps of assistants, and, at the same time, their most enthusiastic explorers, in their own schools among the boys and girls.

A SINGLE scull race, between Frank Denmarsh, of the Sheridan Boat Club, and Ed. Powell, of the Columbia Boat Club, for $250 a side, has been arranged for. It will take place on July 3d, on the Monongahela course. Al. Zachary, treasurer of the Clipper Boat Club, acts as stakeholder.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Jack and Jill should draw full houses the rest of the week. The pantomime is one of the very best, introducing new tricks and dances. The variety part of the performance is first-class in every particular.

Monday evening Neil Bryant's Minstrels begin an engagement of one week at the Opera House. Mr. John Rickaly, their agent, is now in the city and gives every assurance that the company is one worthy the name it bears.

A Councilman Investigated.

The committee appointed by Allegheny Councils to investigate the charge that Charles Hartman, a member of Select Council, was interested with George Sheltzner in a contract for grading and paving McClure avenue, met last evening and heard testimony. It was testified that Hartman was present during the progress of the work, giving directions, and that he was supposed to be a party in interest. The committee adjourned till Friday next, when further testimony will be heard.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

MR. LOUIS ZITTERBART has been appointed bugler for the Sixth Division National Guards.

THE family of ex-Senator Scott arrived in the city yesterday, from the East. They are to reside here permanently.

YESTERDAY Alderman Shaffer, South Side, committed Arthur Miller and James Reilly, thirty days to the Workhouse, on the charge of being suspicious characters.

THE Health Committee of Allegheny Councils, at a meeting last evening, appointed a sub-committee to investigate certain charges against Health Officer Hoch.

AT AN uptown Alderman's, yesterday, an information was lodged against an East End physician, by his wife, charging him with undue intimacy with a young woman in that neighborhood. The accused entered bail for a hearing.

THE Allegheny County Literary Association will hold a meeting in the Select Council chamber, Municipal Hall, on Tuesday evening, June 29th, for the election of Secretary and Treasurer, and for the transaction of other business.

LAURA WISEMAN was before Mayor McCarthy yesterday, charged with keeping a bawdy house. The information was made by Chief McCandless, the neighbors having complained of the house. The accused gave bail for trial.

"THAT baby in Tuscaloo," by our former townsman, Barry Campbell, is republished by request, in the Philadelphia *Saturday Evening Post*, with the original illustrations. Quite a compliment to Barry and his baby.

THE china store of Kaphan & Steubner, 249 Penn avenue, was entered by robbers yesterday morning. They gained access to the premises by breaking in a window. Once upon the money drawer they found only twenty-three cents. They were seen leaving the store, but were not pursued.

THIS and Friday evenings the choir and Sabbath school of the Arch Street M. E. church, Allegheny, will give enjoyable entertainments. The musical portion of the entertainment will be under the direction of Professor Walter B. Slack. The proceeds are for the school.

THE Alumni of the Western University will hold their annual meeting at the institution on the evening of the 22d instant, at which time officers will be elected for the ensuing year. An address will be delivered by Thomas Bakewell, Esq., of Sewickley, and various matters of importance attended to.

CLERK. FAULKNER was before Deputy Mayor Shaffer, South Side, yesterday, on a charge of aggravated assault and battery, sworn to by James Blakely, who alleges that the accused attacked him Tuesday night about ten o'clock on the corner of Sarah and Twenty-first streets, and inflicted a frightful gash on his head with a handy-billy, or other weapon. Faulkner was held for a hearing.

MAGNIFICENT PIANO

At a Bargain.

We have just received a splendid Chickering Square Grand Piano, which is slightly damaged in the furniture, not however enough to be noticed, except on the keys and the action. On this account we offer this piano at a *great reduction* from regular cash prices. The musical portion is in perfect order, and is of the latest improved scale, with 7⅓ octaves, full agraffe attachment, &c., and will be warranted in every respect. This is a chance rarely offered to secure the best piano in the world, at a *very low* figure.

MELLOR & HORNE,
No. 79 Fifth avenue.

Furniture for Dining Rooms,

at J. Meyer & Sons', Nos. 412 and 414 Penn avenue.

Superior Summer Wear.

The best place in Pittsburgh at which to leave your order for a dress or business suit is at B. Tregel's, No. 58 Smithfield street. Every article turned out by this popular merchant tailoring establishment is guaranteed to be of the latest style, standard quality and unexceptional as regards workmanship. The stock of goods is large and varied, giving customers every opportunity to choose from their liking. The rates are moreover entirely reasonable for first class goods and faultless garments.

The Stylish Men

of the city get their outfits at Penzold & Carson's, No. 48 Sixth street.

Boston Clothing House.

There is no place in either city that can be so conscientiously recommended to the public as safe and reliable place to buy clothing as the Boston Clothing House, No. 95 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh. The reputation of the house is fully established and is equalled by no business house of its class in Pittsburgh. Goods sold at Boston prices. Twenty per cent. below figures at rival houses.

Fine Parlor Furniture,

at J. Meyer & Sons', Nos. 412 and 414 Penn avenue.

From Harry Horner and Joel Darting, Members of the "Allegheny Quartette," Pittsburgh, Pa.

Have used the Estey Cottage Organ at our concert frequently during the past ten years, and prefer them to any other organ we have ever used. The full, round, pipe quality of tone and quick articulation, combined with the purity of the *Vox Humana* and *Celeste* stop, make them the most desirable for concert or church purposes.

And that is the universal experience of all who use this grand instrument, for from the very lowest to the highest price, they are all perfect in mechanism and finish, and there can be no risk in buying an instrument of these makers, even from a distance, where there is absolutely no risk in buying an Estey, and now that S. Hamilton & Co., of 77 Fifth avenue, have put them down to such prices as $125 and $150 for a six stop Estey, we are sure no sensible person will think of risking the purchase of anything else than an Estey. The finest, most elegant assortment of all styles of the Estey Cottage Organ, and also the celebrated Bradbury and Decker & Barnes pianos to be found anywhere, is now in store at the above number at such prices and terms of payment as only S. Hamilton can give. Have you seen their newly revised rental or easy monthly payment plan? If not, call at 77 Fifth avenue, over McCallum's carpet store, and Mr. Hamilton will explain it to your satisfaction.

No Dissatisfaction

is ever expressed by any customer of Penzold & Carson's, with regard to the style or fit of their garments. TH. S.

The Best Selected Stock

of suitings at Penzold & Carson's, No. 48 Sixth street. THS

The "Housekeeper" of our Health.

The liver is the great depurating or blood cleansing organ of the system. Set free the housekeeper of our health at work, and the foul corruptions which gender in the blood and rot the body, as it were, during years of life, are gradually expelled from the system. For this purpose Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, with small daily doses of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets are pre-eminently the remedies needed. They cure every form of humor from the worst scrofula to the common pimple, blotch or eruption. Great eating ulcers kindly heal under their mighty curative influence. Virulent blood poisons that lurk in the system are by them rendered harmless, and by their persevering and somewhat protracted use the most tainted system may be completely regenerated and built up anew. Enlarged glands, tumors and swellings dwindle away and disappear under the influence of their great resolvents. Sold by all dealers in medicines.. THS*

Penzold & Carson

defy competition in stock and workmanship from whatever quarter it may come. THS

Chamber Sets,

at J. Meyer & Sons', Nos. 412 and 414 Penn avenue.

If You Want to be in Style

and have a suit of clothes that will give thorough satisfaction leave your order with Penzold & Carson, No. 48 Sixth street. THS

SPECIAL NOTICES.

JUNE.

Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills.

These medicines have undoubtedly performed more cures of Consumption than any other remedy known to the American public. They are compounded of vegetable ingredients, and contain nothing which can be injurious to the human constitution. Other remedies advertised as cures for Consumption, probably contain opium, which is a somewhat dangerous drug in all cases, and if taken freely by consumptive patients, it must do great injury. Its tendency is to confine the morbid matter in the system, which, of course, must make a cure impossible. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is warranted not to contain a particle of opium: It is composed of powerful but harmless herbs, which act on the lungs, liver, stomach, and blood, and thus correct all morbid secretions, and expel all the diseased matter from the body. These are the only means by which Consumption can be cured, and as Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills are the only medicines which operate in this way, it is obvious they are the only genuine cure for Pulmonary Consumption. Each bottle of this invaluable medicine is accompanied by full directions. Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

Headache.

It is an established fact that the extract of cranberries and hemp combined by Dr. Miller, 327 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Pa., permanently cures the most obstinate cases of dyspeptic, nervous or sick headache, and is an absolute specific for Neuralgia and Nervousness. Prepared in pills. Fifty cents a box. Sent by mail. R. E. Sellers & Co., 43 Wood street, Pittsburgh. THS

Celery and Chamomile.

Dr. C. W. Benson's celery and Chamomile Pills are prepared expressly to cure headaches, neuralgia and nervousness, and will cure any case no matter how obstinate it may be, of either sick, nervous or dyspeptic headache, or neuralgia, nervousness and sleeplessness. Price fifty cents per box, sent post free to any address, or may be ordered through any druggist. Office 108 North Eutaw street, Baltimore, Md.

Sold by all druggists. Harris & Ewing, agents for Pittsburgh.

VITAL STATISTICS.

What is the Effect of Your Calling Upon the Size, Strength and Health of Your Lungs?

I have been engaged for nearly fifteen years in the study and treatment of lung diseases and the preparation of a large work upon ailments of the chest, embodying the results of my labors in this special field of medical practice.

The effects of different callings, professions and trades upon the size, health and strength of the lungs is a question to which I have devoted special attention.

Prof. Carpenter, the eminent English physiologist and author, gives tables of results drawn from 5,000 examinations of the lungs made in Europe by himself and others. I desire to draw my conclusions from 10,000 similar examinations made in this country by myself. I have a record of nearly eight thousand examinations made in private practice within the last few years, and now desire to complete my statistical tables as soon as possible.

For this purpose I invite all persons who desire to have their lungs examined, or are willing to aid me in the settlement of this important scientific question, to come to my office and permit me to examine their lungs with my RESPIROMETER.

Such persons will please be prepared to answer the following questions: Age, nationality, calling, profession or trade. How long have you followed it? Present weight and greatest weight ever attained? Are you predisposed to lung disease? What is your own opinion of the effects of your calling upon the lungs and general health of those engaged in it, etc.?

No charge will be made for such examinations, as the information to be obtained from them is for my own satisfaction and the advancement of this branch of science to which I have devoted all the past, and shall devote all the future years of my professional life.

When I have completed these ten thousand examinations, I shall have the largest, most reliable and satisfactory table of statistics upon this vital question possessed by any physician in the world, and a sense of this fact and the knowledge I am to obtain from them, will amply repay me for all my trouble and expense in making these examinations.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

JAMES A. HUNTER, M. D.,
178 FOURTH AVENUE,
Above Grant street.

The Most Celebrated

merchant tailoring establishment in the East never turned out finer work than is now produced by Penzold & Carson, No. 48 Sixth street. THS

All the New Designs

in imported fabrics can be found at Penzold & Carson's, No. 48 Sixth street. TH. S.

THE BOOTBLACK'S AMBITION.

The Story of a New York Street Boy Who Wants to Make Something of Himself.

(From the Boston Globe, June 16.)

A story comes from Portsmouth by the sea of a boy named Frank Pierce. The life of this youth began in "low estate." He was a New York gamin, and was wont to hail the passer-by in the City Hall Park with the "Shine, mister; fi'l cents?" Of course he had no father and no mother, and was given to sleeping in dry goods boxes and obtaining his sustenance at a cheap coffee and cake saloon. His taste was never improved to any extent. In summer time he often wandered off to the watering places, and got all the benefit of a fashionable vacation by industriously applying the blacking brush to the boots of visitors. Last winter he set up his box at the corner of Barnum's hippodrome, and when the great moral show set forth for its summer campaign he went along with it, hoping to pay his shining way with the proceeds of his avocation. When he brought up in Boston he was pounced upon for shining without a license. As the story has it, he had not money enough to pay for a license, though we believe the youth's ability to shine boots have to be paid for. However, there are conditions about going to school which the wanderer could not comply with, and the great, charitable city of Boston decided to allow the poor boy to gain his daily bread by shining boots about the hippodrome.

The future great man was sorely troubled and disquieted in his mind during a day at a copy of the *Globe*, at a news stand, his eye caught a little paragraph stating that the United States revenue cutter ship Dallas, at Portsmouth, N. H., had been made a school ship of instruction for boys. He recognized his destiny in a moment, and his mind was made up. He would go to sea, and thus enter the navy and become a great commander. Shaking the inhospitable dust of Boston from his dilapidated shoes, and slinging his box over his shoulder, he trudged off for Portsmouth, fifty miles or more distant. Shinning his way through the intervening towns he reached the seaport of New England, and inquired for the whereabouts of the Sabine. Going on board, with fluttering heart, he told something of his story to the commander, and expressed his desire to enlist. As for his hopes! he could not be taken with out a parent or guardian to be responsible for him. The commander was sorry, for he had the boy's looks and manner, but he had no discretion in the matter.

Sadly the youth turned back to the city of Portsmouth, cogitating upon the hard limitations put upon struggling poverty by the great, respectable world. But "Give up" was not in his "bright lexicon," and he wandered up and down the streets of the city, a prey to the curiosity of strangers. With that keen judgment of human nature which his rough life had given him, he searched the faces of the passers-by. Passing the City Hall, his eye caught the countenance of Mr. Israel Marden, the City Marshal. This was his man. Asking to speak to him for a moment, he went with the Marshal into his office, and with anxious, eager heart, told him his story. "And now, please sir," he added, "will you be my guardian, and enlist me, so that I can learn something that will be of benefit to me hereafter?" The Marshal consented, and went straight to the office of the Probate Judge, and became the legal father of the fatherless boy. Then he went with him to the Sabine, where he was received by Commander Cooke, and the boy was speedily enrolled in the school of instruction. The boy's name is Charles Howard, and he is now seventeen years old. His eagerness to learn and his pluck have already made him a favorite with the officers. Marshal Marden is proud of his boy, and predicts for him a great future.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS.

COTTON.

New York.

NEW YORK, June 16.—Cotton dull at 15¼@15⅝c. Futures closed barely steady; sales of 39,300 bales as follows: June, 14 31-32@15c; August, 15 3-32c; September, 15c. October, 14 21-32c; November, 14 17-32@14 9-16c; December, 14 13-16@14 15-32c; January, 14 21-32c; February, 15 1-16@15¼c.

PRODUCE.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 16.—Flour dull; superfine $4 75; single extra $5 00; double do $5 25; treble do $5 50@6 50; choice $6 75@7 00. Corn quiet at 86@87c. Oats steady at 74@75c. Bran dull at $1 00. Hay quiet at $23 00@27 00. Coffee unchanged; fair to prime 17¼@18¼c. Pork dull and lower at $20 00@20 50. Dry salt meats dull; shoulders 8½c; no sales of sides. Bacon dull; shoulders 9¼@12⅝@13¼c. Hams dull; quoted—Choice sugar cured 13@13½c; ordinary brands 11¾@12½c. Lard dull; refined, tierce, 11½c; keg 13½c; round lots ¼c lower. Cornmeal quiet at $1 20@4 25. Sugar very dull; fair 5½@5¾c; prime to choice 5¾@6c; low fair to fully fair 6@6¼c; prime to strictly prime 6⅛@6¼c. Molasses very dull; quoted—Common 40@45c; fair 50@55c; prime to choice 58@60c. Gold 110¾. Sight ⅜ premium. Sterling 570.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

CINCINNATI, June 16.—River 10 feet 10 inches and falling. Weather fair and pleasant. Arrived—Minnesota, Memphis; Chas. Morgan, New Orleans. Departed—Exchange, Pittsburgh; Kittie Hegler, Evansville; J. D. Parker, Memphis; Mary Houston, New Orleans.

LOUISVILLE, June 16.—River falling slowly; 6 feet 5 inches in canal and 4 feet 3 inches in Indiana chute. Arrived—Chas. Morgan and Simpson Horner, New Orleans. Departed—Morgan, Cincinnati; Tallahatchie, Yazoo river; Tom Means, St. Louis; Simpson Horner, Pittsburgh. Weather clear and sultry.

CAIRO, June 16.—Arrived—John F. Tolle and Capitol City, St. Louis; Charles Rover, Ohio river. River 19 feet 11 inches and falling. Weather cloudy; mercury 80.

EVANSVILLE, June 16.—Weather cloudy and damp till noon; now clear and hot; mercury 79 at the only genuine cure for Pulmonary Consumption. Each bottle of this invaluable medicine is accompanied by full directions. Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

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